THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—No 74. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc.; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTER.

When it is to be Observed, and How it will be Celebrated Both Here and Elsewhere.

The origin of the word "Easter" is involved in considerable doubt, and antiquarians have puzzled themselves to discover its true source and meaning. By some of these disputants it is said to be derived from *Eostre*, the name by which one of the old Saxon deities was known. The feast of *Eostre* was formerly celebrated in the spring of the year, somewhere about the time of the great Christian festival in honor of the resurrection of our Saviour; and it is claimed that, when the character of the feast was changed from pagan to Christian, the old name was still retained. By some authorities the word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Yst* —a storm—from the stormy character of this season of the year, while by other authorities it is maintained that the word is derived from *Oster*, which signifies "rising;" and as the rising of Christ from the dead is the circumstance in commemoration of which the festival is kept, this last supposition derives additional weight therefrom.

WHEN SHALL IT BE CELEBRATED?

In addition to this dispute concerning the origin of the term, there has been a long-standing disagreement as to when Easter shall be observed. This great question at one time convulsed the Christian world. By the churches of Asia Minor the Paschal Feast was kept on the same day as the Jewish Passover—the 14th of Nisan, the month in the Jewish calendar which corresponds to our March or April. But, as the resurrection of Christ took place on the first day of the week, the Western Churches commemorated it on the Sunday following the 14th of Nisan, thereby disclaiming all connection whatever with the detested festivals of the Jews, as well as causing Easter to coincide with the precise day of the resurrection. During the second century the dispute concerning the proper day became quite warm, and finally, towards its close, Bishop Victor of Rome sent to the heads of the Eastern churches a peremptory letter ordering them to observe Easter on the day that was customary in the Western churches. But the Eastern prelates were found to be in anything but a yielding mood, and the dispute remained unsettled, becoming more and more bitter as time elapsed. Then came the schism between the two branches of the Christian Church; and after that all who insisted on observing Easter on the 14th of the month Nisan, whether it chanced to be Sunday or any other day in the week, were denominated by their opponents *Quartodecimans*.

The Emperor Constantine found the controversy on this point so warm at the beginning of the fourth century that he resolved to put an end to it and secure future uniformity at one and the same time. Through his influence a canon was adopted by the Œcumenical Council of Nice, in the year A. D. 325, to the effect that everywhere the great feast of Easter should be observed upon one and the same day, which day should be the Sunday following the Jewish Passover. To prevent any possible chance of dispute as to the time, it was likewise decreed that the 21st day of March should be accounted the vernal equinox; that the full moon happening upon or next after the 21st of March should be taken for the full moon of Nisan; that the Lord's day next following that full moon should be Easter day; and that if the full moon should happen upon a Sunday, Easter-day should be the Sunday after.

The result of an examination of this great controversy is anything but satisfactory; but its importance will be readily assented to when it is remembered that upon its settlement depends the time for celebrating the movable feasts and fasts of the year, all of which are regulated by the Easter festival.

The rule now followed is thus laid down in the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church:—"Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after."

EASTER CUSTOMS.

The peculiar customs attending the celebration of Easter vary considerably in different parts of the Christian world. In this country the most popular one is associated with the eating of eggs. On Easter morning people usually consider themselves in duty bound to consume as many of these edibles as their stomachs will allow. The younger folks, especially, make the most of this feast. In addition to those which are prepared for the table, numbers are boiled to a stony hardness, and colored in the most fantastic manner. With a pocket full of these, or with others fresh from the basket of the grocer, the urchin sallies forth, and encountering another who has a similar store, the operation of "picking" commences; the eggs whose shells receive the first fracture becoming a forfeit.

In England this and similar customs were formerly universal, but are now ignored by all except the children and the peasantry of some sections. Other peculiar customs prevail, however, to a considerable extent in different sections of the kingdom. Thus, in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Lancaster, and Cheshire, the process of "lifting" or "heaving" is extensively practised. On Easter Monday the women, and on Tuesday the men, undergo the operation of being lifted up two or three times and carried a considerable distance by those of the opposite sex, who join their hands across each other's wrists by way of a seat. In the county of Durham the men claim the high honor of unlacing the women's shoes on Monday, and the latter reciprocate this delicate attention on the following day. In days of old it was a universal custom for both the clergy and people to play at ball in the churches for tansy cakes. At the commencement of the Antiphon the bishops and deans threw the ball to the choristers, by whom it was passed back and forth, the bishops and deans meanwhile dancing in their merriest style. Then came the feast, of which a gammon of bacon formed a part—to express a lively abhorrence of the Jews. This somewhat sacrilegious custom is no longer in vogue, but in some parts of England tansy puddings are still favorites on the table at Easter. During the last century it was the custom of the parish of Biddenden, Kent, to distribute a large number of cakes and loaves of bread, together with a quantity of cheese, among the poor, on the afternoon of Easter Sunday. This distribution was supported by an old endowment of twenty acres, called the "Bread and Cheese Lands."

EASTER AT ROME.

The morning of Easter Sunday at Rome heralds a season of great rejoicing, in honor of the resurrection and new life of Him whose passion on the cross has been the occasion of such impressive solemnities during the preceding week. Preparations for the ceremonials of the day have been progressing for some time past, and everything is conducted in the most imposing manner. With the break of day the great guns of St. Angelo proclaim in their loudest tones the joy which should fill the hearts of men. As early as seven o'clock in the morning the people begin to assemble at St. Peter's, going thither in numberless carriages. The great Cathedral is magnificently decorated, the altars being loaded with ornaments, while the lights around the tomb and image of the Patron Saint of the Christian world are in full blaze.

The mass is celebrated by the Holy Father in person, with the most impressive and solemn accompaniments. Seating himself in the *Sedia Gestatoria*, or chair of state, he is borne from a hall in the Vatican into the body of the church. His robes are blazing with ornaments of gold; on his brow he wears the gilded triple crown or tiara, to represent both spiritual and temporal power, and a union of the two; on either side is borne a large fan of ostrich feathers, embellished with the "eyes" of peacock feathers, to signify the vigilance of the Church; and over all is a rich canopy of fringed silk.

After the Pontifical High Mass is concluded, with the same ceremony, and to the sound of music, the Holy Father is borne back through the crowd which fills the church, when he appears on the balcony immediately over the main entrance. Rising from his chair of state, in the midst of the highest dignataries of the Church, he pronounces the Papal benediction, accompanied with the granting of indulgences and absolution.

The crowd which assembles in front of St. Peter's, to witness this ceremony, which is the most imposing of all those at this season of the year, is very great—more especially under the balcony, where there is a great scramble for the copies of the Latin prayers uttered on this occasion, which are then distributed among the people. A few years ago, in addition to the customary multitude, there were likewise present at this ceremony ten thousand French troops. The day is closed with a brilliant illumination of the dome and other portions of the great Cathedral.

EASTER SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

We have in the foregoing referred to the prescribed ceremonies of the Catholic Church for this great festival of the resurrection, which has always been observed by that denomination with the greatest possible solemnity.

To facilitate this, more than ordinary attention is paid to the illumination and decoration of the main altar of each church, many of which will be made most brilliant and beautiful. This being Easter (or Holy) Saturday, the churches were engaged until after 10 o'clock this morning in the ceremonies of the day, blessing of the font, etc., as heretofore referred to, and from that time until this evening attention will be given to every requirement of the altar and sanctuary for its appearance to-morrow, which will, we predict, in every instance be truly grand.

At the Cathedral a large congregation will doubtless be present at the late service, commencing (as at all the other churches) at 10½ o'clock, at which hour solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, accompanied by the usual retinue of assistants, acolytes, thurifers, etc., which so distinguishes the service of the Catholic Church from all others. Sacred music has always been preserved and held in esteem by this denomination, and on this festival more than any other are the best efforts of its composers put forth. The mass which will be sung at each church will form the principal part of the musical exercises, but it will be either preceded or interspersed by other selections of an appropriate character from the works of the great masters, for which particular and especial care has been taken.

At the Cathedral they have the large organ heretofore fully referred to, and, under the direction of Michael Cross, the Mass of Hummell will be sung by the choir. The composition is one of great difficulty, and counts amongst its gems the solo tenor *Et Incarnatus Est*, which will present Mr. Faulkner's voice to advantage. A grand *Laudate Dominum* will be sung, and the Papal Benediction be imparted by the Bishop, this being one of the festivals allotted for such purpose by the Holy Father.

At St. Augustine's, Fourth street, below Vine, the organ has been placed, it is thought, in final repair, and, in the skilful hands of Mr. H. G. Thunder, its power and tone will be demonstrated to-morrow, in the Mass of Haydn No. 5, which is a sterling composition but little sung in this city. From the care and attention with which it has been rehearsed, there can be but little doubt that it will be well given.

At St. Michael's, Second street, above Master, another of Haydn's Masses (No. 3) will be sung by a full choir, with both organ and orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Hardtke. Before the Mass a *Te Deum* by Mozart will be given, and at the offertory, the *Regina Cœli Lætari* of Sambiotte. As the last Gospel is being read by the officiating priest, the hymn *Hæc Dies* will be sung, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a Grand March will be performed by the orchestra.

At St. Patrick's Church, Twentieth and Locust streets, Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung under the direction of Mr. W. A. Newland, and Miss P. A. Donnelly leading in the soprano part. The Easter anthem will be sung at the offertory, and the service will be marked by much solemnity.

At St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers, Haydn's Mass, No. 4, will be sung under the direction of Marcus F. Aledo. The stations of the cross were given in this church yesterday afternoon with instrumental accompaniment, which appeared to excite some comment, inasmuch as the Church universal has commanded that the organs (the standard instruments of music) be kept silent on Good Friday.

At St. Vincent's Church, Germantown, the choir, under the direction of Mr. John H. O'Neill, will sing Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," and the solo and chorus "Date Sonitum."

At St. Mary's the mass of Haydn, No 1, will be sung by the choir, under the direction of the veteran musician, A. F. Dos Santos.

At St. Peter's, Fifth street and Girard avenue, under the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers, a Grand Mass will be sung by a full choir under the direction of Mr. A. Hertel, assisted by Mr. John Q. Spiehl.

At the Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden street, near Thirteenth, Sambilotte's Mass will be sung, with instrumental accompaniments, directed by Mr. T. Boentger.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixth and Spruce streets, Haydn Mass, No. 2, will be sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Schultz.

The other churches not above enumerated have also been preparing for the festival with diligence, and its observance will be an occasion of religious interest and gratification to all participating.

INTEMPERANCE.

The Prolific Source of Human Suffering—The Cause of the Present High Carnival of Blood and Crime.

The Prison Agent, W. J. Mullen, in his annual report, devotes considerable space to the above subject, from which we make the following extracts:—

It has sent to our prison one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and forty-nine (182,449) persons within the last twenty-one years. The evils of intemperance in this community are so great, that the subject presents itself to us as one well worthy of our attentive and careful consideration. No other subject appeals so strongly to our sympathies as this. When we examine it in its moral and even political aspects, we are struck with astonishment at the results produced by this growing curse. We have a population in Philadelphia estimated at over 800,000. Careful inquiry has developed the fact that in our city over 3850 taverns or drinking houses pay the license required by law, while more than double that number carry on the traffic in an illegitimate way, without any regard to the requirements of the law. These places, it is fairly to be presumed, do a profitable and paying business, or otherwise they would soon be compelled to close. The immense amount of suffering, destitution, and misery consequent upon the prosecution of this large amount of business can scarcely be estimated. One fact, however, we do know, which constantly stares us in the face, and that is that one result of the traffic is to fill the prisons and almshouses. More than three-fourths of the inmates of our prisons attribute their fall in life to the use of intoxicating liquors. Out of the thirty-seven cases of murder which took place in our city this last year, we can safely say that almost every one of them occurred at a time when the murderer was intoxicated. These deeds of blood are unquestionably clearly traceable to the intoxicating cup, containing the liquid draught of poison which maddens the brain and bereaves of reason, and brings a man to a condition which inflames all his angry passions, and leads him to commit acts of violence—acts the thought of which, had he been clothed in his right reason, would never have entered his mind.

The *mania-a-potu* ward of the prison is constantly crowded, and the horrible yells of the maniacs continually sounding in the ears of the visitor, while the distorted features and the terrible contortions of the body present themselves to the alarmed and astonished gaze of the beholder. The scenes in this ward are frightful to look upon; the pale face, the cold sweat oozing from him, the raging fever, the pupils of the eye distorted, flashing fire as it were, the muscles of the body convulsed by violent writhings, occasioned by excruciating pain and high fever—the poor victim confined with handcuffs and strapped down to the floor, the attendants about him necessary to prevent him from beating out his brains against the stone walls of his prison house; the shrinking back into the corner of the cell to escape, as it were, from the horrible visions of snakes, devils, etc., which pass before his distorted mind (visions of which seem invariably to accompany this disease), the horrible screams and yells of anguish which he constantly utters, are scenes which cannot be described; they must be witnessed to be realized; and which, once seen, can never be forgotten by the beholder—the torture and suffering betrayed by his countenance are truly pitiable. The deep and lasting impression of horror which is made upon the mind by such a scene can never be erased.

I have often wished that the rumseller, who is the cause of all this misery, could be present to witness the result of his terrible doings, in order that he might realize his accountability to his Creator for the great wrong that he has been doing to his fellow-man. When we examine the statistics relating to this subject, we no longer wonder that this should be the case. The amount paid into the State Treasury during the past year for tavern licenses throughout the State was $279,532 72, while the amount paid for beer licenses was $40,482 63, making a total of $320,015 35. Of this amount the sum of $162,476 06 was paid into the treasury for the city of Philadelphia alone; add to this the fact that the aggregate sales of wholesale liquor dealers throughout the United States for the year 1867 was $602,278,050, and that the aggregate sales of retail liquor dealers, for the same year, reached the enormous sum of $1,483,491,685, or more than one-half of the aggregate sales of retail dealers of all classes of merchandize in the United States. The liquors that are drunk in our city should be analyzed, and the poisonous substances exposed. This degrading traffic is increasing amongst us yearly; families, through its pernicious influence, are broken up; husbands, fathers, mothers, and wives go down daily into drunkards' graves, the deepest ever dug for man. Ignorance and drunkenness are the real causes of misery in the world. The last, however, is immeasurably worse than all others combined; for such are the benumbing, stultifying, and crazing effects of inebriating drinks, that they change a man of reason and feeling into a brutalized monster; hence it is that "the knife, the dagger, the bludgeon, and the pistol are in such frequent use, and in the domestic circle, cruelty to children, wife beating, and in many families at home, horrors of every kind." This is lamentably true; which is proved beyond all contradiction by the cases that have of late consumed nearly all of the time of our Courts, and shows society at large in this city to be in a humiliating, alarming, and dangerous condition. The murderers of the Byrnes, McKleve, Heenan, Martin, Colonel Riddle, and others, were drunk; and had it not been for rum they would now be living.

METHODISM.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches of the City—Their Numerical and Financial Strength.

We have received an advance copy of the minutes of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently in session at Union Church, in this city. We extract the following interesting figures, showing the condition of the different churches of that denomination within the city limits:—

NAME OF CHURCH.	Members.	Probationers.	Baptisms during past year	Value Church Property.	Contributions during past year.
St. George's	400	21	32	$37,000	$2 557
Trinity	348	8	7	75,000	5,948
Green Street	628	110	36	55,000	4,311
S. Garden Street	410	20	6	90,000	16,057
Fifth Street	460	25	23	34,000	7,320
St. John's	593	90	106	27,000	3,054
Kensington	679	35	102	30,000	8,281
Twelfth Street	672	73	35	29,500	1,910
Nineteenth St	300	54	35	40 000	1,541
Union	348	51	14	50,000	4,875
Nazareth	520	77	53	42 500	3 409
Arch Street	221	15	3	70,000	8,014
Epenezer	553	102	50	25,000	9,146
St. Paul's	579	55	91	30,500	2,961
Wharton Street	600	52	71	30,000	3,468
Western	240	70	57	40,000	3,090
Central	424	52	32	25,000	3,165
Asbury	238	13	11	18,000	3,275
Centenary	171	44	48	5 000	1,186
Eleventh Street	222	21	24	15,000	1,920
Scott	325	72	79	20.000	3,187
Thirty-eighth st	185	14	25	18 000	13,218
Siloam	415	80	130	23,000	3,200
Hancock Street	320	28	53	14,000	1,550
Sanctuary	248	17	29	22,000	6,273
Front Street	500	26	65	34 000	5,111
Hedding	220	40	33	12 000	1,054
Tabernacle	410	85	24	40 000	5 094
Cohocksink	335	266	149	35,000	1,596
Emory	300	15	32	18,000	1,818
Summerfield	488	21	95	12,000	3 140
Fortieth Street	170	25	13	15 000	9,882
Salem	570	90	57	23,500	3,986
Broad Street	280	60	105	23 500	4,915
Second Street	113	54	66	6,000	910
Pitman's Chapel	98	30	38	10.000	2,961
Fitzwater St	37	21	29	4,000	1,000
City Mission	185	18	30	20,000	2 405
Mariner's Beth.	475	84	78	31,000	3,938
Port Richmond	213	4	20	12.000	1,210
Calvary	99	5	30	3,000	1,616
Mount Carmel	150	8	5	12,000	1,714
Haddington	84	17	20	5.000	745
Hestonville	146	110	21	7,500	1,696
Frankford	700	83	71	19.000	2,374
Bridesburg	100	40	32	7,000	861
Holmesburg	64	35	15	2,000	324
Roxborough	66	9	1	10,500	704
Germantown—					
Haines Street	320	57	7	26,500	3,386
St. Stephen's	243	25	42	24,000	4,269
Manayunk—					
Mount Zion	292	40	31	31,000	3,000
Ebenezer	246	40	34	8.000	1,666
Falls of Schuyl.	49	8	2	3,500	685
Chesnut Hill	59	.....	2	7,000	.....
Conshohocken	51	42	26	17,000	926
55 Churches	17,160	2525	2327	$1,350,500	$196,002

The Churches of the Philadelphia Conference.

Below we give a table which shows the comparative statistics of the churches within the bounds of the Conference for the years ending March 1, 1869, and March 1, 1868. It should be remembered that the bounds of the Conference have been greatly diminished during this year, by the formation of the Wilmington Conference out of the Southern Districts. In the following statement are included only the churches which are now included in the Conference limits:—

	1869.	1868.	Increase. *Decrease.
Members:—			
In full connection	31,537	31,415	122
On probation	5,747	5,796	*49
Total	37,284	37,211	73
Deaths	423	413	10
Baptisms	4,105	4,507	*402
Churches:—			
Number	260	259	1
Value	$1,968,230	$1,800,376	$167,854
Parsonages:—			
Number	62	56	6
Value	$256,040	$223,105	$32,935
Total val. Church property	$2,224,270	$2,023,481	$200,789

The following shows the contributions for the year, with the increase over last year:—

	Amount.	Increase.
Benevolent	$57 604	$3,701
Conference Claimants	7,320	679
Church Improvements and Parsonages	170,726	29,268
Sabbath School purposes	33,317	
Ministerial Support	130,189	8 809
Totals	$389,156	$42,458

THOMAS & SONS' REAL ESTATE SALES.—On Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M., another extensive sale of stocks and real estate, by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, will take place at the Philadelphia Exchange. The hitherto well-known character of these sales would give an assurance that the one to come off on Tuesday will not be unworthy of attendance. Even were this assurance lacking, the catalogue of the stocks and real estate properties to be then disposed of would alone be sufficient to invite attention and insure the presence of a crowd of bidders. Notwithstanding the large number of well-known stocks embraced in this catalogue, the list of real estate properties it contains makes its chief feature of attraction. In it there are many business stands of the highest value, and in the most eligible locations, desirable residences in different quarters of the city, and lots of ground the value of which is enhancing every day. As a whole, next Tuesday's sale will be one of the most extensive which has taken place under the auspices of the Messrs. Thomas for a long time.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—There has recently been an interesting series of meetings held in Bethune Hall, Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue. To-morrow morning and evening, Rev. Dr. West of New York is to preach in this church. This is the only Reformed church in the city now in the enjoyment of a settled pastor, the First, Second, and Third Churches being vacant. Rev. P. S. Talmage, the pastor, has labored with success at the Bethune Church.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Wife-Beater—Chicken Thieves—A Disorderly Household—Beat his Wife and Mother-in-law.

—John Kelly, with his family, occupies a house on Water street, above Pine. Last night he went home, and, being in an infuriated condition, beat his wife so badly about the head that her life is despaired of. John was arrested and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who committed him to await the result of the injuries.

—Last evening John Woods and James Williams were taken into custody at Sixth and Bedford streets, with a lot of chickens in their possession, of which they could give no satisfactory account, except that they had purchased them. Ten of the chickens were alive and ten were dead. Alderman Tittermary held them for a further hearing.

—John Dunn, Sr., Jane Dunn, and John Dunn, Jr., were before Alderman Dallas this morning, charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. It seems that there was a row in the house occupied by these people, No. 702 South Eighteenth street, during which "Murder" was cried. Policeman Scott entered the dwelling, when he was set upon by the trio and handled pretty roughly. With assistance he managed to secure the party, and he locked them up for the night. All were committed for trial.

—James Fitzgerald enjoys a pretty bad reputation in the Richmond district. Last night he entered the residence of his mother-in-law, and after some pretty sharp words, beat his wife and then broke up some of the furniture. He was sent to prison by Alderman Neill in default of $1000 bail.

—Alderman Bonsall has committed Patrick Shedwell and James Johnson, in whose custody was found a lot of new shoes, which they had evidently stolen, as no two of the articles were mates. The shoes await an owner at the Seventeenth District Station.

"NOT THURSDAY ONLY."—It is not necessary for Wanamaker & Brown to announce that the public are always welcome to Oak Hall, that they will be always treated with courtesy, that they will never be unduly importuned to buy, that every day in the whole year will be "opening" day, so far as all these matters are concerned. There is no one so stupid as to believe (as some people would have them) that because they suspend business, as it were, for one day, to give all a fair opportunity to inspect their new stock, they intend to concentrate all their politeness on that one day of display, and act like boors all the rest of the year. It is too late in the day; too many thousand people have been to Oak Hall, not to know well enough that, come when they will, and for what they will, they will always, at least, be treated well—as gentlemen always are treated by gentlemen; so that all who were not at the "opening" (for the house, big as it is, couldn't contain all the city), will feel perfectly at liberty to look through their new stock at any time, whether or not they intend making any purchase. The season is now fairly begun; it is sure to be the best Oak Hall has ever seen, for such clothing as now fills it, offered at such prices as have been marked upon it, cannot but secure "a lively and quick sale," so that the full force of cutters and tailors of the establishment are working early and late to fill up the gap made by each day's sales.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 281, being an decrease of 23 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 151 were adults, 130 minors; 214 were born in the United States, 51 were foreign, 16 were unknown, 13 were people of color, and 9 from the country. Of the number, 3 died of congestion of the brain, 24 of inflammation of the lungs; 5 of marasmus; 5 of typhoid fever; 24 of scarlet fever; 12 of old age; and 52 of consumption.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	8	Fifteenth	15
Second	13	Sixteenth	12
Third	7	Seventeenth	18
Fourth	6	Eighteenth	10
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	17
Sixth	8	Twentieth	13
Seventh	19	Twenty-first	1
Eighth	3	Twenty-second	8
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	3
Tenth	11	Twenty-fourth	12
Eleventh	6	Twenty-fifth	7
Twelfth	8	Twenty-sixth	17
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-seventh	22
Fourteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	0

ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—Several attempts were made during last night to rob dwellings, but in all instances except one the thieves were frightened off without securing any plunder.

The side window of the store at Twelfth and Ellsworth streets was pried open at about 2 o'clock.

At 3 30 this morning, an attempt was made to force the back door of dwelling No. 1629 Pine street.

The back shutter of No. 1118 Fitzwater street was forced off its hinges.

A panel in the kitchen door of the residence of H. C. Bibighaus, No. 442 North Fourth street, was broken out.

At the house of J. P. Anschutz, No. 416 North Fifth street, the robbers succeeded in stealing two overcoats from the dining-room.

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S FREAK.—This morning a quantity of human remains was found on a lot near Nineteenth and Federal streets. They had evidently been thrown there by some medical student. This sort of thing has happened so frequently of late as to have passed the limits of a joke, and if the perpetrators of it could be apprehended they should be severely punished.

A HOUSE FALLS DOWN.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a nearly completed three-story dwelling at Huntingdon street and Trenton avenue fell down, but fortunately doing no damage to any of the adjoining property. It was caused by digging for sand under the foundation walls.

THE GIRARD HALL HORROR.—No new facts have been disclosed with reference to the alleged murder of Mr. Smith at Girard Hall, on Wednesday last.

CRIME.

Trial of a Child-Murderess—Social Depravity.

Paris correspondence London Times, March 12.

Absorbed by the debates on the demolitions of Paris, the famous contract between the city and the Credit Foncier, the "irregularities" or illegalities of the Prefect of the Seine, the Parisian press has paid little attention to the details disclosed during the trial which has been just brought to a close at the Assizes of Montauban. These details exhibit a social depravity hardly ever surpassed in the annals of crime. The leading criminal in this horrible affair was a woman named Delpech, whose principal occupation seemed to be murdering little children, the offspring of illicit amours, confided to her at their birth or soon afterwards. She had carried on her trade for some years, when the suspicions of the police were aroused. A search was made in her house, and it led to the discovery of the skeletons, and in some cases only a few bones of her victims, and she and some of her accomplices before and after the fact were taken into custody and brought to trial. She made a full avowal, and not only did she not profess any compunction for what she had done, but laughed several times during her examination by the presiding judge. She has got the name of the "Ogress;" but the ogress of the nursery tale was less merciless, for she tried to save the children or the wood-cutter. The woman Delpech, beyond all doubt a most hideous creature, has surpassed other criminals both in the quantity and quality of crime. Her price for taking charge of these children varied from 100f. to 400f., as she herself informed the court; her treatment of them she avowed with the most revolting indifference, without omitting detail. When the infants cried for hunger she gave them oil of vitriol in a bottle to drink, and then silenced their screams of agony by plunging their heads in boiling water. The verdict of the jury was "guilty with extenuating circumstances." What these "extenuating circumstances" were it is hard to say, unless they were founded on the fact of her having committed ten or twelve murders instead of one or two. "The extenuating circumstances," however, saved her life. She was sentenced by the Court to hard labor for life.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

Universal closeness was the feature to-day in financial circles, and needy borrowers were much exercised in obtaining where with to meet their maturing obligations, when not possessing claims on the banks for special favors. Regular depositors, whose demands happen to be moderate, can still find accommodation at these sources, but large transactions are carefully shunned, and the rates have at last advanced, under the influence of the present pressure. We quote call loans at 6@8 per cent on Government bonds, and at 8@10 per cent. on mixed securities. The large margin in the above figures is due to the present unsettled condition of the market, and the anxiety with which loans are being pressed. After the first week of the ensuing month the demand will have moderated and rates will soften, but at present borrowers are too anxious to secure funds to care much for interests or discounts. The outside market was very active to-day, and the rates were severe on borrowers. Prime mercantile paper was rarely accepted at a less figure than 12 per cent., whilst names not strictly first class were generally repudiated.

There was considerable activity in the stock market, and prices were steady. In State loans no sales were reported. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new certificates at 100¼, and the old at 98c. Government bonds were dull at previously quoted rates.

Railroad shares generally were in active request at full prices. Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 45¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was the most active on the list, and advanced ½, selling at 26½; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 67¼; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43; and Minehill Railroad at 54¼.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 30¼@31.

Coal stocks attracted but little attention. Sales of Fulton at 6.

Nothing doing in Bank shares.

Passenger Railway shares were without change. West Philadelphia sold at 61. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 26 for Spruce and Pine, and 12½ for Hestonville.

We learn that Edward F. Moody, Esq., was, at the suggestion of the Department at Washington, elected Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, on Friday last.

Mr. Moody enjoys the entire confidence of the Department, as also of the associated banks of this city. Upon the proper application the Bank was reinstated in the Clearing House this morning, and is now doing business on an entirely new capital full paid up.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$18500 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 sh Read RR	45⅝
$800 do	100⅝	300 do	45⅝
$2 00 do	100⅝	100 do	45 69
$1000 do	100⅝	100 do	45⅝
$2000 do	100⅛	23 sh Minehill	54⅝
$36000 City 6s, old	98	54 sh Leh N Nav	31
$1000 Len 6s, gold	90⅝	100 do	30⅝
$4000 do	90⅝	100 do	30⅝
$2000 do	89⅝	200 do	30⅝
$2000 N Pa 7s	91	100 sh Phil & E	26¼
$1100 C & A m 6s	93	100 do	26½
18 sh U & Am	122½	100 do	26½
18 do	122½	300 do	26½
28 sh Penna	57½	100 do	26
200 do	57½	100 do	26½
100 do	57½	100 sh Fulton Coal	6
35 sh Lit Sch R	43	50 do	7⅛
100 do	43	20 sh W. J. rsey R	60

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s, 1864, 114@114½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@116¾; July, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., 1867, 113¼@113¾; do 1868. 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold. 131¼. Pacific, 104½@104¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 118¼@118½; do., 1864, 113⅞@114¼; do

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Fate of Young Emperors.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is stated as a matter of political and general news that, although the son of the Emperor of the French, now quite a lad, has the best of care, and, in particular, that he takes a ride on horseback every day, still, he is so deficient in physical vigor as to resemble a half-starved tailor's apprentice. This fact is dwelt upon as evidence that the present house is not likely to be perpetuated; and, naturally, there are sympathetic lamentations in great families that the Emperor and Empress should be so unfortunate as not to have a son capable of being the heir of their grandeur. It is not likely that Americans will have other interest in this statement than what may arise from satisfaction in learning that those who are highest are as subject to great misfortunes as are those who are lowest; and with complacency the remark will be made that riches and power can neither impart vigor nor prolong life. If, however, we carefully consider the tendencies of civilization, and, above all, we look upon families in humbler conditions—upon families of our own acquaintance, and in our own neighborhood, nay, even in our own dwellings—we shall not find it necessary to give force to political maxims or moral precepts by illustrations drawn from the families of European nobles and kings.

A large portion of the families in this country contain within themselves whatever has been accumulated by the progress of the Caucasian race, and for this reason they possess superior intellectual powers. During this accumulation, the coarse and degraded, to a degree, disappeared; but now, instead of retaining a firm nervous system, such as belongs to the undeveloped races, these families have built up a system of a most excitable character; and thus it is that conditions and events which fail to move a barbarian cause the sensitive nerves to tremble and thrill like the strings of an Æolian harp in the gentlest breeze, for they are unequal to the support of the new and powerful mentality. There is no doubt that the origin of modern progress was in the families of the great, and, in particular, upon the fertile soil and in the healthful climate of England, where wealth first gave leisure and then culture; and, these having been supported by physical exercise, each generation was able to add something to what it received. Meanwhile, there were offshoots from these great families of daughters and younger sons; and from these the families in our land, which lead the advance in mentality, have descended. The English game laws have a deep significance. That the physical powers of the higher classes might be sustained, the exercise received in hunting was an absolute necessity, and penal laws were enacted and enforced with the utmost rigor that the game might be preserved; and it is to these laws that, to-day, the English aristocracy owes its vitality, and even its existence. But changes come to all, and now, strange as it may seem, the aristocracy of England and the savages of our Western plains are both in like condition; for both live by the chase, both require large bodies of unoccupied land, both punish without remorse those who destroy their game; but both, manifestly, must give way before the uprising of millions of human beings, and seek some new way for sustaining existence, or die.

While mentality is always hereditary, and while it accumulates rapidly, physical vigor is seldom transmitted beyond a common average, and, unless carefully cultivated, it hastens, like all other earthly qualities, to decay. Indeed, the more powerful the intellect the greater is the necessity for physical culture that the intellect may be sustained; for it is now demonstrated that the process of digestion, and all the phenomena of nutrition and waste, are as much carried on in the brain as in the stomach, and this in proportion to the amount of mental activity. For want of a proper understanding of this fact we have notable cases of softening of the brain, and of early disqualification and death. Eminent men, who lead sedentary lives, seldom are repeated in their children, not because they do not impart mentality, but because they do not impart the physical power to sustain it, and this explains why the posterity of such fades away; and why we are called upon to wonder that he who charmed us with his brilliant thoughts has a feeble-minded son, or, alas! one who passes his days in a lunatic asylum.

Not alone does the great family of Napoleon sink into oblivion. Saying nothing of the progeny of nobles and of kings, now forced to compare themselves and to compete with the advance of a newly-developed race, there are thousands of wealthy families in our land in which the children possess every advantage, and all that schools and colleges can bestow are to be theirs; but, to the experienced, often to the casual eye, it is apparent that, so far from being able to compete with those coming fresh from the activities of life, and made powerful with a knowledge of useful industries and of the arts, it is doubtful whether, with those feeble bodies, they will be able to reach the period of manhood. We do not mention intemperate nor vicious habits, nor want of moral principle, because, in the absence of physical development, physical and mental ruin naturally descend. Meanwhile, other families, living remote and struggling with poverty, lament their sad fate, and that they are deprived of opportunities which, if enjoyed in the manner desired, would lead to their ruin also. Could the wealthy understand that education, position, and all that is understood by opportunity, means as thorough discipline of the body as of the mind, the rulers and intellectual leaders of the land would not be taken from the common people. But, because they will not understand this, a great reservoir of latent intellectual power is wisely deposited with the humble and lowly. What we mean by discipline of body is, that the student, independent, for a time at least, of family wealth, shall be so guided as to experience within himself the growth, progress, and development of man. To neglect such elementary knowledge is as fatal as to neglect the elements by which any science is acquired. With our wealth and inventions we seek other methods; but we constantly forget one who was born to a princely inheritance, and to whom no opportunities were to be denied; and, to the end that he might know, and be able to do, most, he was made acquainted with common labor both in the shop and field; but, previously, and as a preliminary, that he might touch every string of the human heart, from the lowest to the highest, it was made necessary that He should be born in a manger.

Of course, with the ideas at present held by the wealthy, and by those to whom has been given the full count of talents, this physical development for their children will be disdained, and it will remain for the common people, gradually, and perhaps, during many ages, and in the interior, and remote from the contamination of cities, to fix the condition by which, to the many, progress is to be secured, and upon which is to be based the outgrowth of broad culture which we express by the word intuition. It is plain that these conditions will be founded, first, upon useful industry; for only by this means can the full reflex power by which the mind acts upon the body, and the body upon the mind, be established. That the human race in its progress is leaning forward toward this consummation, there can be no doubt; and when it shall be reached it will be seen that, if such a thing were longer possible, there could be no greater misfortune than to be born the son of an Emperor.

President Grant, Thus Far.

From the N. Y. World.

The new President has been three weeks in office. They have been weeks of uncertainty, vacillation, wrangling, and turmoil; and we suppose that none, even of General Grant's most sanguine admirers, thinks that he stands better in public estimation than on the day when he took the inauguration oath. There are many of the Republican journals that prop him with feeble, halting apologies, but very few that pretend to find any grounds of commendation and praise. He has done little else than flounder, having carried none of his points, and having sunk steadily and rapidly in general estimation. He has been unable to secure the Cabinet he wanted, though all the men readily accepted and were promptly confirmed by the Senate. A Cabinet crisis, a Cabinet explosion, a bungling Cabinet reconstruction, were the chief incidents of the first week, which struck the country very much as a musical entertainment would strike an audience, if all the instruments were jangled out of tune in the overture, and new performers had to be hunted up and brought on the stage before the concert could begin. It was as absurd as bringing out a new opera without any previous rehearsal. It was too evident that the manager did not understand his business.

All this would have been awkward and mortifying enough if only the Senate had been in session, as is usual at the beginning of an administration, and not both houses of Congress. It was understood to be General Grant's desire that Congress should be in session, as he wished some changes in legislation and particularly the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. But the first message he sent to Congress, his very first application to that body, was calculated to sink him in public esteem. It was a message confessing a blunder, and asking for the suspension of one of our oldest and wisest laws, on no better ground than his previous ignorance of its existence. If he had known that there was such a law, he would not have violated it by appointing Mr. Stewart; but having perpetrated that blunder, he who two days before had sworn to execute the laws, asked for the suspension of a law in order that his blunder might stand. Congress was astounded at the impudence of such a request; and when he found that the party that elected him would not grant this indulgence to his ignorance, he was forced to reconstruct his Cabinet.

The effect of this strange floundering was heightened by the bearing which the President-elect had maintained towards Congress during the winter. An affectation of sufficiency, which did not beseem a man destitute of civil experience, had kept him aloof from all confidential intercourse with Congressmen, and led him to repel their advice. Nothing but unerring sagacity when he entered upon his duties could have vindicated his contemptuous bearing towards the leaders of his party. As it turned out, he merely verified the Scripture proverb that "a haughty spirit goeth before a fall." He enabled the Congressmen to repay his contempt with interest. They at once took the measure of the new President, and saw that the ascendancy of the legislative branch of the Government was not likely to be diminished by him.

General Grant has signally failed in his attempt to force a repeal of the Tenure of-Office act; and every triumph of Congress over him weakens his influence and prestige, and renders it more difficult for him to carry any measure in which he is interested. The gloss is already gone from the reputation of the new President. Before he has been a month in office, he has accustomed Congress to disregard and overrule his wishes, and to treat him with as much contempt as is compatible with their belonging to the same political party. If the House refuses to pass the Senate's new Tenure-of-Office bill, the result will simply be that the old one will remain in force, as it is quite certain that the Senate will make no further show of concession. To cover the humiliation of a total defeat, General Grant, who has lost confidence and become demoralized, acquiesces in the new bill, which will probably pass the House. It is a sham acquiescence, professed merely to save appearances, by a circumvented President who finds that he can do nothing better. He has failed in everything which he has yet undertaken.

We feel no pleasure in the prospect of a weak and insignificant Executive during the ensuing four years. It is a great misfortune that the balance of the Constitution has become destroyed in the protracted wrangle between President Johnson and the Republican party, and that Congress has acquired an ascendancy which dwarfs the other departments of the Government. No matter what party is in power, it is desirable that the Executive should regain its proper weight; and for this reason it would be better for the country to have an able and influential Republican President than such a cipher as it is already certain that General Grant will be. There was, to be sure, little reason to hope that the balance of the Constitution would be restored by him. He had none of the weight of a party leader, being taken by the Republican party as its candidate for fear that the Democratic party would otherwise nominate and elect him. He has not supplied what he lacked by selecting a Cabinet consisting of men who are strong in the confidence of the Republican party. The only possible remaining source of influence was that of superior sagacity and talents; and General Grant has already demonstrated the pitiable poverty of his resources as a statesman or a political manager. It is, therefore, too plainfully clear that the overshadowing ascendancy of Congress will continue during the feeble administration of President Grant.

The Lamentations of Senator Sprague.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Sprague seems bilious. He has been attacked, moreover, of late with a remarkable *flux*, which, it is to be hoped, will relieve his mind of a good deal of the perilous stuff which seems to have troubled him, and enable him to take rather more cheerful views of political and social affairs in this country than disturb his vision just now. He has made several speeches of late of a character quite unusual in the Senate, and well calculated to attract attention and excite reflection. He thinks things generally are in a very bad way among us. Our political affairs are in bad hands. The legislation of the country is controlled by incompetent men. The people are of a frivolous, thoughtless, and senseless disposition, disposed to make light of serious things. Their clothes are good, but they don't cover much virtue. He had done a good deal, had given a good deal in character and more in money, to reform this state of things, but does not find his success encouraging. The political condition of the country grows worse rather than better. Peace does not prevail at the South; prosperity does not prevail anywhere. There is no content among the people. Justice does not prevail in the land. There is no protection for life or freedom with us. Immigration is falling off, and will continue to fall off because labor does not bring its fair reward. The legislation of the country is so shaped as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. In the struggle for wealth, virtue is lost, and Mr. Sprague ventured to say that "there was less virtue and morality in American society to-day than in any other civilized society on the face of the earth." The country is on the brink of a precipice, and Mr. Sprague has of late come to doubt whether General Grant's election would suffice to save it.

Now, it is very bold and very commendable in Mr. Sprague to say these things, if he believes them, because they are not things which either Congress or the country likes to hear, or which many public men, whatever they may think, venture to say. They are not at all in the regular "American Eagle" strain of oratory, nor is it their aim to tickle the vanity of the American people, which is the highest object which too many of our public men are apt to propose to themselves. Mr. Sprague is entitled to the credit of having courage to say what he believes to be true, and that is about the highest credit which any American statesman can claim, or crave, nowadays.

But we hope Mr. Sprague is mistaken in his opinions. We think he paints the shades of his picture too darkly, and gives too little thought to the lights by which it is really relieved. We think he is quite right in believing that we have not made the progress we ought to have made in restoring to the country the peace and prosperity which were interrupted by the war. But the task was a very great one, and its performance was impeded by obstacles of a very unusual sort. We think that the country may reasonably hope that some progress is at last possible, and that we may look for the gradual fulfilment of our best hopes. We shall either accomplish what we have undertaken, or time will show that it is impracticable or undesirable; and, in either case, we shall have gone through an essential part of the experiment.

But Mr. Sprague has probably found out by this time that the part which governments perform in promoting the public prosperity is by no means all that is required, and that all forms and modes of government are at best only tentative, experimental—attempts towards securing the best that is possible under the circumstances, and that none of them can hope to achieve a perfect state of society, or wholly to eliminate the evils which so alarm Mr. Sprague in our own. We hope we shall grow out of very many of those which he denounces, and are quite sure we shall, sooner or later. We hope the people will see the wisdom of sending more capable men to our public councils; that corruption and venality in office will grow more and more odious and less and less common, and that higher and juster views will obtain, in business relations and in social life, than now. It is in this direction that Mr. Sprague, and others who share his views, must work if they would remove the evils of which he complains. Mere denunciation will not do it, nor is it likely to result in any good if it seems morbid and sullen rather than hopeful, and is not followed by active efforts to remove its cause. In a society so flexible and with resources so abundant and so easily brought into active use as this, there can be no excuse for despair, and no good reason for despondent inaction.

The Outrage of the Senate upon the Executive Power.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The amendment to the Tenure-of-Office acts which has, through the Committee on the Judiciary, been presented to the action of Congress, can only be classed as an insult to our form of government. The Senate by passing it yields no point in its usurpation of power. The old act may be called an executive guillotine, and the amendment is the knife which, raised scarcely out of sight, only awaits the touch of the executioners in the Senate to strike off the Presidential head which they have forced under it.

Section two of the proposed amendment gives the President the right to suspend any officer during a recess of the Senate, and this body may, if it think proper, restore said officer to his position, no matter how much he may impede executive action in its proper sphere. Suppose, for instance, that President Grant, in accordance with his inaugural, which the country so heartily endorsed, found that any member of his Cabinet failed in his duty and hampered the just and rigid application of the laws—the Senate, despite the removal of that officer by the Executive, could retain him in power and thus virtually block the wheels of government. We should then see a Cabinet officer more powerful than the President who appoints him, and to whom the laws make him responsible for the fulfilment of his duties. How, in this case, can the people of the United States hold the President responsible for the branch of the Government entrusted to him by the Constitution? The whole amendment is, in the language of Daniel O'Connell, when denouncing a celebrated compromise measure before the English Parliament, "a cheat, a delusion, and a snare."

It is evident that the radical Republican leaders are blind to the fact that the people elected President Grant because they believed him fitted to fill the post of executive officer in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. If the Senate refuses to surrender the usurped powers it now holds, it will be a virtual announcement to the nation that the Constitution of the United States is a humbug and a farce. In fact, the action of Congress for some time past has proven this, and now the Senate chooses to endorse the decision through the amendment to the Tenure-of-Office act.

This absorption of executive authority by a body which is not held responsible for its use is already producing a complete demoralization in the ranks of the Republican party, and evidences of this are very observable in the discussions of the Senate for the past two weeks. Failure of its leaders to have a just respect for the desires of the people who have placed them in power threatens to make political changes which advance to a point but little short of actual revolution. And what has the Senate done with all this usurped power? The South has not advanced an inch in the last two years, notwithstanding all the experimental legislation. Does the Senate understand that the North is paying the bills for these experiments? Bad legislation for one section reflects very severely upon the other, and the people of the North are very little disposed to be bled simply to support legal quibblings and technicalities. Give the whole country more legislation for its material prosperity, and we shall advance. Since the Rebellion we have had nothing but political measures, and these have been urged forward with a party animosity which has completely ignored the existence of our material interests. The Tenure-of-Office act, throwing into the hands of the Senate the control of the whole army of public servants, has, linked with their legislative functions, given them a greater power than has ever before been possessed by any legislative body in the civilized world. The United States Senate to-day handle the wealth and honors of the whole nation, and the extent to which they have used their vast power has only been limited by the yielding pressure which, up to this time, has been opposed to them by the people. That pressure is, however, no longer yielding. The country is sick to disgust with a body which is forgetful of all national prosperity and only alive to personal ambition and party rule.

The House of Representatives are nearer to the people than the Senate. They feel the pulsations of the national heart quicker. They should, therefore, reject the amendment offered by the Senate and boldly aid the Executive we have elected. Mr. Butler, clear-headed and sagacious, stands by the people, and the telegraph informs us that he will only be contented with the restoration to General Grant of all the authority of the executive office. If, however, the House fail in its duty, let the President veto the amendment and make issue immediately with the Senate for the restoration of the executive power. The people will support him in this contest; for, despite the ring influence, despite the desire of the few to curtail the many in contravention of our governmental system, despite the power to which the Senate clings, the President can defeat them; for they cannot afford such a contest to wreck the Republican party by clinging to stolen property.

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MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY BOOKS, ETC. ETC,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St,

3 18 thstusm PHILADELPHIA.

Office and Salesroom, First Floor; Warerooms, Up Ttairs.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 12 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON. Fare, 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents.

The new swift steamer B. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 9:45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 3 22 6t

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DeHAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 18m

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$148·34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173·84
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of.....128·34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153·34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43·34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116·34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6ot4p

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N.Y.

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.

Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.

Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. 3 10 tuths

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 29 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 23

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

3 19 3mrp East of Front street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The sixteenth anniversary of the Bedford Street Mission occurred last evening, and was celebrated by a meeting of the contributors at the Mission House, Bedford street, above Sixth. The annual report was read, by which it was shown that during the year 712 persons had received medical assistance; 924 food and clothing; and 76 had signed the temperance pledge. The Mission has a fine bathing-house, to which 1346 permits were given for cold baths, and 1810 warm baths, making a total of 3158. During the year five children were placed in comfortable homes. There is attached to the Mission a chapel in which services are held on Sundays and during the week; also, apartments for the week-day infant school, numbering 95 children, and adults 109. The Sunday School numbers 105 scholars and 25 teachers. There are also 50 pupils in the Bible classes. These are instructed by 10 teachers. A Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year. The Treasurer reported the receipts at $2700.

—The fifteenth annual report of Mr. William J. Mullen, Prison Agent, just issued, states that 36,333 arrests were made by the police during the past year, showing a decrease, as compared with 1867, of 6281. The number of commitments to the County Prison was 15,620. The Agent examined into 3700 cases of which number 1603 were released, all of which were court cases. The release of these persons, it is stated, has been a saving of $18,261, of which amount $11,621 would have been required for ignoring their cases, and $6639 for their maintenance. Of the 36,333 arrests during the past year, there were but 5553 cases acted upon by the grand juries; of this number 2361 cases were ignored and 2992 true bills found. Of the whole number but 559 were found guilty. The expenses of the Criminal Court amount to $56,213 42; of the Prison, $104,621 63 and of the Police, $344,484 24. The number of persons discharged from the County Prison during the year was as follows:—By the Inspectors, 7007, and by the courts and magistrates, 7121. The report contains detailed statements of the condition of many of those released through the influence of the Agent, and other matters connected with prison discipline.

Domestic Affairs.

—Congress adjourned yesterday until Monday.

—Ex-President Johnson is reported out of danger.

—W. R. Matteson has been appointed Postmaster of Trenton, N. J.

—Iowa does not owe a penny, and has a surplus of $639,000 in the Treasury.

—The Senate has passed the bill abolishing the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army.

—Secretary Fish has taken the mansion lately occupied by ex-Senator Morgan for his residence.

—George Lehman was yesterday elected Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, vice Michael Dunn, resigned.

—A negro, charged with murder, in Dooley county, Ga., was taken from the jail, on Thursday night, by a disguised mob, and burned to death.

—Congress has passed a bill chartering a company to build a railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, via Georgetown, to Alexandria, Va.

—Mr. Halsey's declination as Register of the Treasury has been accepted by Secretary Boutwell, but it is hoped that he will yet withdraw it and accept the position.

—Francis A. Murrill and Anthony Baker have been convicted of a murderous assault on Thomas Wall, of Springfield, Mass., and sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment.

—The employes of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Railroad Company have been exonerated from all blame in the death of the Misses Coffy, run over at the Groton Junction on Thursday.

—The appointment office of the Treasury is so overrun with hungry applicants for position, that orders have been issued denying them admission until after the day's mails are read.

—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the motion of Thursday, to refer the Senate amendments to the Judiciary Committee, was reconsidered, and the House refusing to concur, the bill goes back to the Senate as a simple repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

—John M. Binckley, indicted for an assault and battery on Thos. E. Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, submitted his case to the Criminal Court in Washington yesterday. Mr. Binckley stated that this was the first time that he had ever been arraigned, and that the provocation which led him to commit the act was very great, and the prosecuting witness had acknowledged his connection with the publication of the letter which had done him great injury in character and reputation. Judge Wylie said the provocation was very great, and the archives of the Government did not furnish a similar case. Such letters should not be written, and it was wrong to publish them, but Mr. Binckley should have known his legal remedy, and he would, therefore, sentence him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5 52 | MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS....6 19 | HIGH WATER.....1 54

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Scud, Crosby, Palermo, N. Hellings & Bro.
Br. schr Adelia, Holder, St John, N.B., J. H. Atwood & Co.
Schr Waif, Demsen, St. Johns, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Schr Z Steelman, Adams, Great Egg Harbor, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Wellfleet, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Wind, Brown, New London, do.
Schr C. Willing, Lowry, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Boston, do.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Newbern, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Sea Lion, Jones Richmond, A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, Rappahannock, Captain.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 18 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
N. G. brig Alma, Kruger, 115 days from Leghorn, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Brig Mariposa, Leignton, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Brig Caroline Eddy, Rose, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Minnie Meyer, Anderson, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Sinaloa, Steel, 16 days from Calbarien, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Jas Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.
Schr Banner, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 6 days from Rappahannock river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Robinson, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Sarah Warren, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Ettie Hall, Mason, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos E. Palmer.
Schr Petosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, from New York.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Teaf, from Roper's Mills, N. C., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Schr Isetta, Smith, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Andaman, Otis, for Philadelphia, remained at Havana 26th inst.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pendleton, cleared at Matanzas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for a port north of Hatteras, remained at Matanzas 18th inst.
Barque Joshua L. Jenkins, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Union, Schutter, sailed from Savannah 22d inst., in ballast, one report says for Philadelphia for orders, another says for Doboy to load timber.
Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, sailed from Buenos Ayres 7th ult. for Antwerp.
Brig Lily Houghton, Morton, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Day Spring, Shackford, and Maud Potter Shields, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, for Philadelphia cleared at Matanzas 17th inst.
Brig Albatross, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 18th inst.
Brig Condova, Eddy, cleared at Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 18th inst.
Brig Pride, Brooks, at Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Baltimore, Vianello, and Lizzie, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, and Arthur Burton, Frohock, for ports north of Hatteras, were loading at Matanzas 18th inst.
Schrs Abbie Dunn, Fountain; R. H. Baker, Loring; Pincome, Smith; May Munroe, Munroe; S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman; and C. Newkirk, Huntley, all for Philadelphia, were loading at Matanzas 18th inst.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 17th inst.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23th inst.
Schr Addie P. Avery, Avery, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr Parkway, McElwee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockport Me., 23d inst.
Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23th inst.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Miller, at Matanzas 18th inst., for Baltimore.
Schr A. F. Randolph, Steelman, hence, at New York 25th inst.
Schrs T. Lake, Adams, hence for Hyannis, and Goddess, Kelly, hence for Pawtucket, at New York 25th inst.
Schr James H Gallagher, Gallagher, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Henson, sailed from Richmond 24th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, below Providence 23d inst.
Schr Transit, Young, sailed from Providence 23d inst., for Philadelphia.
Schr Cabot, Parker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 23d inst.
Schr C. A. Danenhower Sheppard, hence at Salem 23d inst.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,

No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Espanola," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.

FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE, warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New & Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc..

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 712 SANSOM St., Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at REASONABLE RATES. 20 sw26trp

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, hail PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 19 o. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES, PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assorts ent of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ. 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to **STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS** at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, **PAINT FOR SALE** by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street, keep description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Plastic Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 1 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), is all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 12 19 6p

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Have just received from New York auctions and other cash sales.
5000 yards Plaid Nainsook Muslins at 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½.
Stripe and Plaid Swiss Muslins.
Fine white Brilliantes, 25 31, 37½.
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25, 31, 37½.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc., etc.

WHITE PIQUES! WHITE PIQUES!

5000 yards White Piques at 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, 95, and $1 a yard.
Stroud muslins, fine qualities, 75, 87½, a $1 a yd.
A cheap lot of Shirting Linens, 28c. a yard, etc.
N. B.—The above goods were bought for cash, and are much below the importer's prices.
Stripe Percales, 25c. a yard, worth 37½c.
Plaid Mohairs, 25c. a yard, worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 50, 65, 75, and 90c. a yd.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Handsome Black Silks, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $3, and $3·50 a yard.
Striped Mohair Skirtings.
A cheap lot of Mixed Goods, 31c. a yard.
5000 yards American Calicoes, 12½ and 15c. a yd.
New Styles Lancaster Ginghams.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Power Loom Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Linen Napkins and Doyles very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c. up to 38c.
A handsome lot of Damask Towels, large size, 50c. per yard.
Handsome Damask Towels, 65 and 75c.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper by the piece.
Linen Birdeye by the yard, for aprons, in fine qualities.
Bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Marseilles Trimmings, Regusered Edgings, Dimity Bands, Magic Rufflings, Coventry Ruffings, etc., etc.
Shirt Fronts made to order, expressly for our own sales, all linen, at 25, 31, 38½, 40, 44, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, 69, and 75c.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Handsome Marseilles Quilts, at $4, $5, $6, up to $12.
A celebrated Kid Glove at $1 up.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, best quality, choice colors. 3 6 s w 3t

MOURNING GOODS.

EVERY VARIETY FOR SPRING.

WE MAKE THIS CLASS OF GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

3 6 stuth3t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10.)

Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

Gros Grain,
Drap de Lyons,
Drap de France,
Lyons Taffetas,
Cachmeire de France,
American Gros Grain,
American Foulards.

An Elegant Line of Rich Black Silks, from $1·00 to $5·00,

Bought at auction and of importers direct. Prices are much under the average. 1 7 fsm

LOVE, BLACK & CO.,

No 212 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BELKNAP COTTONADES,

DIAMOND SILK MIXED

AND NEW SPRING CASSIMERES,

3 20 smw5t5p COATINGS, LINENS, ETC.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 15 6*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Ball Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 3 25 3m No. 108 CHURCH Street, Arch Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NEW STYLES

IN

NOTTINGHAM

AND

SWISS LACE CURTAINS

JUST OPENED,

Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.

Window Cornices, in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt.

Window Draperies from latest French Designs.

Fine Window Shades, Etc.

Agents for Bray's Patent Spring Balance Shade Fixture, which requires no Cord.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

S.E. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT,

3 18thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!

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CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 3-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
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GEORGE J. HENKELS,

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Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 8 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE,

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The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, April 3, at 11 A.M.
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CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P.M.
BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A.M.
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and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 2
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
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No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. F. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York,
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
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Freight received daily.
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J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 1m

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GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
MAX MARETZEK AND
MAX STRAKOSCH'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF NINE (9) NIGHTS AND
TWO MATINEES
Commencing on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in Faust, Crispino, Fra Diavolo, Don Giovanni,
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE will appear in IL PROPHETE.
Subscription Tickets, Twelve (12) Dollars for nine (9) nights, can now be had at C. W. A. Trumpler's. 3 26 2t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
BENEFIT OF MR S HEMPLE
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), March 27,
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER,
Craig's Burlesque FAUST,
and the great Drama of
THE SURGEON OF PARIS.
Mr. Hemple and full Company.
Monday—WOMAN'S RULE.
Thursday—Benefit of MRS THAYER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
MRS. EDW. N. THAYER'S BENEFIT,
THURSDAY, April 1, 1869,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Box Book now open. 3 27 stu2t*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE

A. EVERLY

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HIS

BENEFIT

Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, On which occasion will presented a play of powerful interest, in four acts, entitled

STRATHMORE.

STRATHMORE.....A. EVERLY

And the Comic Drama of

HELPING HANDS; OR, LOVE AND MUSIC.

Lorentz Hartmann, a Blind Musician...A. EVERLY

Curtain will rise at 7:45.
The Box Book will be open on and after Saturday, March 27. 3 27

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 27,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
FOUL PLAY,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Management announce an engagement with the LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE, AND FELIX ROGERS,
who will make their first appearance in America ON MONDAY EVENING, March 29,
in Burnard's Extravaganza of "IXION."

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
THE CHESNUT CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON of this week, the magnificent Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH

CLOTH	Mrs. Oates,	OF	Miss Stockton, GOLD.
CLOTH	Katy Putnam,	OF	Miss Boniface, GOLD.
CLOTH	Mr. Burnett,	OF	Mr. Fiske, GOLD.
CLOTH	Mr. Bradley,	OF	Mr. McManus. GOLD.
CLOTH	Hernandez,	OF	Leon Brothers, GOLD.
CLOTH	Girard,	OF	The Brebant, GOLD.
CLOTH	The Japs,	OF	Cowboloians, GOLD.

THE GREAT NIAGARA LEAP.
NEW SONGS, NEW FEATS, NEW FEATURES.
THE ENTIRE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA
TO-NIGHT
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
Of Professor Risley's Imperial
JAPANESE TROUPE.
Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

What Is Retrenchment and Reform?

THERE is a committee of the State Senate at Harrisburg which is called by the high-sounding title of the "Committee on Retrenchment and Reform," and the ostensible duty of which is to seek perpetually for a reformation of the existing abuses at the Capitol. What such a committee is tolerated for in such a place is a hidden mystery; and if it showed the least symptom of carrying into effect the object of its creation, we feel sure it would speedily be abolished. As it is, it is found a pleasant recreation to have a burying ground in which to inter the various buncombe measures of reform which public policy required should be from time to time introduced. It would never do to defeat them; so if they are in reality an improvement, they can be safely killed by a reference. Now the "Committee on Retrenchment and Reform" have been cogitating an entire session over the salaries of public officers and the expenses of government, and as the public complaint has become a little too strong to be treated with contempt, have made a report. We published a synopsis of it yesterday in our later editions, and from it we are enabled to judge of the nature of the reform proposed. The mountain has been laboring, and has brought forth a mouse. The report of the committee, after cutting out glittering generalities which mean nothing, amounts simply to this:—The salaries of the various public officers ought to be cut down. "All right!" say the people. "That sounds like reform, and deserves consideration." Now what public officers are provided for in this bill? "The richest, of course," say the people. Not at all. Poor ignorant, men! You know nothing of the way reforms are conducted at Harrisburg, if you suppose the influential are to be reached. *It is the clerks and messengers of the various departments that are to be reduced.* Clerks who now work for a whole year for $1800 are to get $1500; those who get $1500, after having been in the service for years, are now to get $1200 per annum; while the $1200 ones are to get $1000. So also with the messengers. Men who devote all the year to faithful service are to get $700 in place of $900. This is the great reform. This is the cardinal measure which General Harry White has been favoring for several months. The richest offices are not touched. The fees of the State Treasurer are not put into the State Treasury. The salaries of the members of the State Legislature are not cut down in proportion. Not at all. They are only made "permanent." The hangers-on around the halls of legislation are not to be trimmed off, as they richly deserve. The pasters and folders are not to go uncompensated. A change is recommended in regard to legislative appropriations, but it is not found in the bill as reported. It is only the worst paid subordinates who are affected.

Now let us look at the result of this great "reform." It is said it will save $20,000 per annum. It will do no such thing. It will, at the most liberal estimate, not amount to $12,000 a year. Now let us look at some of those other slight leaks which are not stopped by the committee in their report, and, after looking at these, we will leave it to our readers whether the retrenchment report does not "take in at the spiggot and let out at the bung-hole," as a homely adage has it. What were the expenses of the two houses of the Legislature last year? The Senate spent, as the Auditor-General's report shows, $119,770·05; the House spent $233,454·51. Total legislative expenses, $353,224·56. What does the committee of General White say to these figures? Is there no room for reform here? Can't more be saved than by cutting down poorly-paid clerks? In three months the Legislature spend $353,000. At that rate the annual expenses would be $1,400,000. Why not begin at home, Mr. Billingfelt, and save here? Let us look at the items of these fabulous figures. The members get $1000 each. The report of the committee recommends the continuance of their pay at that figure. This would be $4000 a year, for they receive $1000 for three months' service. Four thousand dollars a year to each member! For what? Misrepresenting their constituents, passing bad laws, and defeating or neglecting good ones! Yet $1200 is too much for a faithful and honest clerk! If reform don't mean buncombe, let the $1000 be cut down to $500. That would be saving $72,000 a year, and be a just reduction. Again, the *mileage* to the Senators last year was $3547 and to the members $7308, total $10,855. As every man of them rides on a free pass, and don't spend one cent for travel, we think that this sum could be dispensed with. In fact, if practical retrenchment is meant, let the members commence at the beginning and not at the end. The $200 a year saved by cutting off the messenger, who has a large family and works all the year, is not the reduction the people demand. No one wants an attaché to work for less than a fair compensation, and the popular sentiment will not encourage such "reform" as this. If they are going to make reductions, cut off the pasters and folders, the loafers and leeches who surround the Capitol, and then if yet greater economy is needed cut off the salaries of every officer, including themselves, say ten or twenty per cent. This is justice. To discriminate against the worst paid, and leave the members at the rate of $4000 a year, is not retrenchment: it is unjust and penurious discrimination. The people will give no credit for such reform as this.

Who Has the Power to Nominate Office-Holders?

PUBLIC attention has been of late much occupied in watching the action of the Senators and Representatives at Washington, in regard to the treatment of applicants for official positions, and of their sentiments in regard to their right to the distribution of patronage. That much interest should be felt in their actions is natural, and that considerable surprise should follow the development of their opinions need not be deemed singular. As we have no personal feeling in the matter, no personal ends to subserve, nor any bitterness to cause resentment, we can afford to view the claims of the members of Congress in the light of calm discussion and not of feeling. The caucus of the Pennsylvania members, we are told, agreed to ask the President to let each member who is a Republican name all the appointees to office in his own district, and that the Senators should name all the officers in the districts represented by Democrats, and all the general positions not located in any particular district. Is such an assumption of power warranted either by precedent, justice, or the spirit of our institutions? If it is, then we have no fault to find; but if not, then we must esteem the interference with the appointing power a great wrong, and one which should be disregarded by President Grant. We are free to say that we find nowhere any ground for such an action as that of the Pennsylvania caucus. The Constitution of the United States defines the duties of the several departments of government. The Executive is distinct from the Legislature, and the powers and privileges of the one are entirely independent of the other. The responsibilities of each are different. Members of Congress are selected to legislate. They are to make the laws. As the chosen representatives of the people, they should be entitled to respect; and their opinions of men in their own districts, while not conclusive, are nevertheless of value, because of the confidence which the people have reposed in them. They therefore should be heard in all their utterances with attention. This is all they can demand. The Senators, however, go further than this in their claim of constitutional privileges. They are to advise and consent to the nomination of men to office. The whole Senate is to do this. But they have nowhere the power to leave the advice and consent to two of their number, nor have they any right, except through courtesy, to recommend any one to an appointment. The Constitution is explicit:—"The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint," etc. When a name comes before them, they have the right to reject the confirmation, but they have no power and no right to say to the President:—"You must not nominate any one without consulting us; if you do, we'll oppose the confirmation." The duty of executing the laws is vested in the President, and in him alone; and as the choice of his own subordinates is essential to his proper responsibility, the selection should be absolutely left with him. So much for the law on the subject. In regard to the indelicacy of such a course as that proposed, we need not speak.

It is beyond all doubt true that the right of the President to select his own officers is inconsistent with the exercise of the so-called right of the members of Congress, and one which would, if tolerated, reduce the Executive to the attitude of a mere mouthpiece, to say to the Senate words which the Senate should put into his mouth. "Mr. President, we want Mr. Jones as Minister to Italy," say the Senators for a State. And the response is to come thus, "I nominate Mr. Jones." The Senate then confirms. Where, we would like to know, is there any executive power in such a proceeding? Is it not derogatory to the Presidential dignity, and calculated to do away with executive efficiency? Again, it is subversive of the very spirit of our institutions. A member of Congress is sent to Washington to legislate for his constituents, and to represent and obey them. What does he do? He goes and fills the district with his followers and personal friends. He has an assessor, with his assistants, in every ward, and his subordinates in every precinct; a collector, with his score of clerks and deputies; a postmaster, with his clerks; inspectors, supervisors, and all the other officials are named by him. What is the result? He has just so many men bound to follow him and work for him, and as they live off of him, they seek to secure his renomination. He makes himself the head of a band of men who live on his favor. The patronage of the Government is not, therefore, divided so as to effect most good in the public service, but so as to most strengthen the reigning prince. The people are slighted and ignored, and the whole district, with its 120,000 residents and 20,000 voters, circles around one man, and he a servant elected for an entirely different purpose. All this is decidedly wrong. It is calculated to crush out all vitality in any party, and make it the follower of its members of Congress. We say, therefore, that if the claims of the Congressmen be allowed, we will have the spirit of the Constitution ignored, and a class of henchmen will be put in office who owe allegiance to the Congressmen alone. The same is true of the appointments at large and the Senatorial selections. We say that these gentlemen were not chosen by the people to appoint. They were elected to pass laws. Had the gift of office been their object, the same selections would not have been made, and many a member who writes himself "M. C." would have been denied that privilege. We chose General Grant to make the nominations of the office-holders. On him rests the responsibility of a proper selection. If bad men are put in, he will be held responsible, and not the Congressmen. He should remember this, and also remember that the people look to him for an efficient execution of the laws.

We have spoken freely, because we feel, as citizens, that a dangerous precedent is possibly about to be established, and one which will ignore the popular voice, and be an injury to the administration and to the public service.

Suspicious.

SENATOR CONNELL, it will be remembered, is the member of the State Legislature who was particularly desirous of providing for a friend, by creating the office of Receiver of Taxes for the Twenty-third ward. It therefore behooves us to keep an eye on Senator Connell, and to scan the measures introduced by him somewhat narrowly, to see what there is in them. On Thursday Mr. Connell introduced a bill to incorporate the Steam Heating Fuel Company of Philadelphia, which is at least open to suspicion. We have not seen the full text of this bill, but the brief mention of it in the regular telegraphic summary of the legislative proceedings is sufficient to establish its bad character, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. The bill offered by Mr. Connell proposes to incorporate J. M. Rogers, J. P. Ross, B. W. Olive, and others, as the Steam Heating Fuel Company of Philadelphia, with a capital of $500,000, and—here we perceive a reptile of gigantic dimensions—*with power to dig trenches in, along, and across any streets, alleys,* etc., to enable them to lay pipes for the distribution of steam-heating fuel.

The powers which it was proposed to delegate to a certain weighing company were nothing to this. The Cattle bill is a mere trifle in comparison, and the proposed exemption of the Eleventh street minstrel hall from the provisions of the law requiring the passage-ways and lobbies of places of amusements to be kept free from obstructions could only be considered as a piece of legislative facetiousness.

It is bad enough to have all the streets of the city given over to the passenger railway corporations; but there is a tradition that eels in time become accustomed to being skinned, and our legislators are apparently of the opinion that the citizens of Philadelphia are by this time educated up to the idea that they have no rights in their own streets which legislators and corporations are bound to respect; or if they are not educated up to this point, they ought to be.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on next Monday Evening at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. John W. Mears, D. D. Subject—Public Morality of the Statesmen of the Greek Republics. Subject for discussion—Is a Republican Form of Government Favorable to the Honesty and High Character of Statesmen and Office-holders? Vocal and Instrumental music. The public are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—J. FRANK WHITE will speak at CONCERT HALL, on next Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. "But when the Pharisees heard it they said, This fellow doth not cast out devils but by Beelzebub the prince of the devils." Evening, at 7½ P. M., 1st Kings, xviii, 21. "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him."

REV. WILLIAM H. CULLEN'S WILL preach in the HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, MELON Street, above Twelfth street, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Resurrection of Christ." Communion after the sermon. At 7½ P. M. subject, "The Golden Question." Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room after evening sermon. All are cordially invited.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINTH street, above Green. Seventh of the course To-morrow evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. H. AUGUSTUS NINTH, of First Mexican Church. W. F. Boardman, and Principle." Young men and the public generally cordially welcome.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets, Rev. NOAH M. PRIDE Pastor.—Anniversary and Easter Services. 9½, Children's Prayer-meeting. 10½, Confirmation and Communion. 2½, Sabbath School Anniversary. 7½, Children's Anniversary sermon—"Past Labor, Has it been Fruitless?"

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets. The pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER will (D. V.) preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., an Easter sermon, and at 7½ P. M. the second of the course of sermons to the young, subject—"Amusements?" Seats for strangers.

REV. DR. MARCH WILL PREACH To-morrow (Easter Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, on "The Power of the Resurrection," in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. There will be an appropriate extra musical service. All persons cordially invited to

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Divine service To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at 7½ to 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. F. McCLELLAND, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. P. MASDEN.

TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD will preach an Easter sermon in the Morning, and in the Evening on "Joy among the Angels." Followed by Baptism.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. Dr. DEMEREST, of New Brunswick, will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock Morning and 7½ Evening.

THE NEW SONG OF THE 144,000 Before the Throne. DR. STORK, Sabbath Evening, in ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD, 7½. Confirmation and Communion at 10½ A. M.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, 10½ and 3½.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. A. LONGACRE at 10½, and Rev. R. W. HUMPHRINS at 7½. Strangers invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, —Service, To-morrow (Easter Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rt Rev. B. W. MORRIS, Bishop of Washington and Oregon.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—Open to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—Easter Day. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAFE or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. DR. F. R. THOMAS. 1 26 3m

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30rmth6m

JAMES E. MURDOCH'S "EVENING WITH THE POETS," HORTICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869. Secured Seats, Fifty Cents, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. Tickets issued for Monday, March 8, will secure seats on this occasion. 3 25 4t*

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, 1st to 15th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street. The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel, designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs. All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. A prize offered for the best original picture. Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th. 3 23 7t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869. CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer. 3 25 6t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted. By order of the Board. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 3 17 14 28

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN, No. 110 S. THIRD Street. 3 27 6t

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11, 1869. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer. 3 11 thstu9t

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON Secretary. 3 20 16

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. REYBER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL BIDDLE, Secretary. 1 11 3m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO Two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS Chemist. Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 604 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuths

HANG THE WINTER COAT!

Good-bye winter overcoat,
Hanging on the peg;
No more use for you;
Stay there, I beg!
Faithful friend you've been to me,
All the winter long;
Good-bye, overcoat,
Thick, warm, and strong.

Good-bye, winter overcoat,
Bright shines the sun;
Milder the weather is;
Your work is done.
Hanging in the closet there,
Peacefully stay.
I want a lighter overcoat
For such a pleasant day.

Good-bye, winter overcoat;
Here is just the thing:
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Overcoats for Spring!
Overcoats for short men,
Overcoats for tall,
Light and stylish overcoats
At GREAT BROWN HALL.

Over and over, and over again, and over all your other clothes, you need, moreover, a stylish Spring Overcoat. We have just the thing for the present spring; all styles; lowest prices; come and try on your Spring Coat

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

CHOICE TABLE SHERRY
AT A LOW PRICE.

Another invoice of our well-known
TABLE SHERRY,

In small casks of 20 gallons each, at $2 75 per gallon by the cask, or $3·00 by the 5 gallon demijohn.

The purity of this Wine is unquestionable, and its use is now almost universal.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PEARS, APPLES, AND CHERRIES, Dwarf and Standard, in bearing order. Shade Trees, large size. Evergreens for hedging, etc. Address JOHN PERKINS, MOORESTOWN, N. J. 11*

A NEW ERA IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869,
JOHN WANAMAKER
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AS A FINEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGE BROWNSTONE BUILDINGS
(FORMERLY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S),
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS WILL BE COMMENCED ON THE ABOVE DAY WITH AN
EXPOSITION
OF THE FINEST STOCK OF ELEGANT GARMENTS AND PIECE GOODS FOR
CUSTOM WORK.

This stock has been for some time preparing in New York and our own city, and will embrace all the
FINEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS & HOME MANUFACTURES,
piece, for orders and ready-made in a FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING than ever before sold in Philadelphia.

THE ENTIRE PUBLIC INVITED TO EXAMINE.

The Ladies will be interested in the
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
WHICH IS A PROMINENT FEATURE. 3 27 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.

HOW HE WON HER.
A Sequel to "Fair Play."
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

HOW HE WON HER. *Second Edition* now ready. A Sequel to FAIR PLAY. By MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
And is for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price, $1·75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

HOW HE WON HER. *Second Edition.* A Sequel to "Fair Play." By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Complete in one large duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages. Price $1·75 in cloth; or, $1 50 in paper cover.

FAIR PLAY. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. *Sixth Edition now ready.* Everybody is reading and recommending it. One volume, cloth, price, $1·75, or one volume, paper cover, price, $1·50.

The above two books are being read by everybody, and recommended by all as the two best works ever issued. All should get copies at once and read them.

HANS BREITMANN'S PARTY. With other Ballads. *New and Enlarged Edition.* By Charles G. Leland. This edition is near as large again as the first one, Mr. Leland having added to it all his late Ballads, including "Hans Breitmann's Christmas," "Hans Breitmann's Der Fratschuetz," "Hans Breitmann's History About Schnitzerl's Philosopede," etc. One volume, tinted paper. Price, Seventy-five Cents.

All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press.

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NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADA. 11ap

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy Music Paper, 4 pages; colored titles; music and words. Price 5 cents each; the whole be mailed for $2 50.

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49. LE SABRE DE MON PERE.
48. WOODSIDE WALTZ AND POLKA.
47. HOME, SWEET HOME. Instrumental.
46. PARICOLE'S LEITER.
45. THE MOONLIT SEA.
44. ST. NICHOLAS GALOP.
43. VELOCIPEDE JOHNNY.
42. GENS D'ARMES DUET.
41. GEMS FROM OFFENBACH.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
38. POWER OF LOVE. Instrumental.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
33. LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
31. IXION GALOP.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
29. I'M A BALLOON.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
24. STILL I LOVE THEE.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazourka.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
16. HIS LOVE CHIMES OVER ALL. Sacred.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
10. SKATING-RINK POLKA.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
7. A REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
6. GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
4. BLUE EYES.
3. WED BETTER BIDE A WEE.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN?
1. CAPTAIN JINKS.

The above can be obtained at the Music, Book, and Periodical Stores, or by inclosing the price, 5 CENTS EACH, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 98 SPRING Street, New York. 11

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Preparatory to Making Alterations and Improvements to my Store,

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IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.
Immense Bargains!!!
HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.

5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 36 cents per dozen.
3 4 inch Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
ANCHOR!
JUNIATA!!
DUNCANNON!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tuths2m4p

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 2 1m

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 324 WAREROOMS, No. 910 ARCH Street

NEW JERSEY.

Amount of Taxable Property in the State.

The following abstract from the report of the Comptroller to the Legislature on the ratables of New Jersey, shows the amount of taxable property of the several counties of the State, and the amount of tax thereon:—

Counties	Total Valuation Taxable.	State Tax.	Co. Tax
Atlantic	$4,313,303 00	$3 274 89	$22,000 00
Bergen	2),845 619 00	14,639 64	[illegible] 00
Burlington	25,984 964 00	18,5[illegible]7 58	[illegible]89
Camden	16,500,000 00	11,769 04	[illegible]00
Cape May	3 200 000 00	1 624 88	[illegible]00
Cumberland	10,450,000 00	8,079 45	[illegible]00
Essex	84,344 000 00	55,1[illegible]8 49	510,644 91
Gloucester	12,295,800 00	9 930 13	25,000 00
Hudson	78 849 212 00	53,225 50	350,000 00
Hunterdon	26 862 458 00	19 278 79	45,000 00
Mercer	27,379 772 62	19,956 59	93,432 00
Middlesex	21,906,300 00	16,022 80	140 000 00
Monmouth	26,675 640 00	19 468 58	112,330 00
Morris	23,129,512 00	16,182 42	60,000 00
Ocean	4 847,598 00	3,357 54	12,389 00
Passaic	21,826 000 00	13 915 90	100,000 00
Salem	17,356 375 00	12 080 94	97,919 06
Somerset	15 406,000 00	11,084 08	.....
Sussex	16,761,062 00	12,261 73	35,000 00
Union	21,461,000 00	13,919 83	200,000 00
Warren	22 160,141 00	16,3[illegible]1 07	30,000 00
Totals	$502,645,949 62	$350,000 00	$2,157,492 86
Returns for 1867	475,525,012 00	350,000 00	1,966 498 83
Inc. in 1868	$27,120,937 62	.....	$190,993 98

It will be seen by this report that the total valuation of taxable property exceeds that of 1867 by more than twenty-seven millions of dollars.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

12 SPOOLS FOR 45 CENTS!
12 SPOOLS FOR 45 CENTS!

This Cotton, after a year's trial, finds no rival. It has proved the strongest, smoothest, and best adapted for hand or machine use; and in all cases, when measured, *exceeds 200 yards* to the spool. Its very large demand proves its great worth.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE CHEAPEST STOCKING STORE!
THE CHEAPEST STOCKING STORE!

Mr. Finn having decided to increase his Stocking trade, has put his prices down to figures that must please. His 32-cent Stocking is full regular, good, heavy fabric, and the best for the money yet offered.

Also, all grades of Stockings, varying from 12 cents up to the highest price. JOHN M. FINN,
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LADIES LOOK AT THIS!

The 80-cent Corset is the best hand-made whalebone Corset yet offered.

The Dollar woven Corset is warranted whalebone, of superior shape; is fine and durable.

The Dollar Parasol, and all other grades of Parasols that Mr. Finn offers, the ladies will find remarkably cheap.

Piques and Plaid Nainsooks, good, from 25 cents up. Ladies, look at them!

Trimming Ribbons, $1·10 per piece.

JOHN M. FINN,
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HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE MOTH OUTWITTED.—Millions of property in ladies' furs are destroyed annually by the moth, and it is therefore with pleasure that we hail the invention of an absolute and infallible safeguard against them. Indeed, if the people will avail themselves promptly of the invention referred to, the days of this destructive little insect are numbered. The invention is a perfectly air-tight box, simple in its construction, patented and manufactured by Mr. S. Macferran, No. 1307 Market street, and designed for *constant* use. It is really the *only certain* preventive of moth in existence, as its use precludes the possibility of the *moth eggs* ever being deposited in the articles to be preserved. The opening and closing of the boxes (which are made in all sizes) are as easily performed as the opening and closing of a card-case or por emonnaie. Prudent housekeepers and heads of families who would rather spend a dollar for a "Patent Box" than a hundred dollars for a new muff or tippet, will act upon this suggestion. This "Box" is not an *untried* article, but a demonstrated success, and we would not be without it for ten times its cost.

STARTLING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.
Death of Ex-President Johnson reported.
Murder in Girard Avenue.
Barbarous Cruelty to the Cuban Prisoners.
Grand Opening of Spring Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S.
Splendid Display of Bannockburns.
Cheviots, at No. 824 Chesnut street.
Prices the same as before the war.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A POPULAR NOVEL.—"How He Won Her," the sequel to and continuation of Mrs. Southworth's "Fair Play," has just passed to a second edition. It is commanding a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "Fair Play," which is having an unprecedented sale, for Mrs. Southworth is beyond all doubt one of the best female novelists of this age.

TAILORING AN ART.—William H. Taylor, No. 131 S Fourth street, has an opening every day of the most elegant Spring Goods, imported expressly for his own trade. Mr. Taylor is one of the most exquisite fashioners in the country. His cutters are perfect artists. A fit at his establishment is guaranteed.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

AN EXPERIENCE of a third of a century has given L. Rice, Esq., of the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, a knowledge of all the requisites of a first-class hotel. The popularity of that hotel indicates that the public appreciates his efforts to please.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed,
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store.

ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department,
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing,
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, March 29, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Departed this life, Mrs. MARY WYLIE, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 11th instant, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Arnold, of this port, long and favorably known as one of the best of the East India Captains (Canton) out of this port.

BRODHEAD.—On the 26th instant ALICE D. BRODHEAD, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1237 Marshall street, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANSELL.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM T. HANSELL, son of George J. and Emma P. Hansell, aged 14 months.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. H. Jamison, De Kalb street, Norristown.

MANNICES.—On the 25th instant, JAMES MANNICES, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, John Mannices, Sidmouth street, below Washington avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH MARSHALL, in the 78th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 728 Pine street, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, JOSEPH W. SMITH, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., and all other societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hall, Sixth and Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Peace Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
S 4thstu] E. S. EARLEY

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, at 12 noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—Lot, southwest corner of Nineteenth and Columbia avenue. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest corner of Columbia avenue and Nineteenth street, Twentieth ward; containing in front on Columbia avenue 64 feet, and extending in depth along Nineteenth street 83 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $198.

No. 2.—Building Lot, Frankford road, southwest of Cumberland street. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Frankford road, Nineteenth ward, 23 feet 8½ inches southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Cumberland street; containing in front on Frankford road 19 feet, and extending in depth on the northeasterly line thereof 32 feet 3 inches, more or less, to an angle, and on the southwesterly line thereof 35 feet 3½ inches, more or less, to an angle; thence still further northwesterly, at right angles with Holman (late Parker) street, on the northeasterly line thereof 32 feet 5 inches more or less, to Holman street, and on the southwesterly line thereof 35 feet 3½ inches, more or less, to Holman street, on which said lot contains a frontage of 19 feet. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 3.—Two-story brick Cottage, No. 1714 North Twelfth street, above Columbia avenue, with a brick dwelling in the rear on Fawn street. All that lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, No. 1714, at the distance of 128 feet northward from the north side of Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth westward of that width between lines parallel with Columbia avenue 116 feet to Fawn street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $66, payable January and July.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth st.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 708 Webb street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, below Fitzwater street, Twenty-sixth ward. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Webb street, 80 feet south of Fitzwater street, No 708; the lot containing in front on Webb street 14 feet 4 inches, including 1 foot of a 3 feet wide alley on the south, and extending in depth 80 feet, including 1 foot 6 inches of a 3 feet 6 inches wide alley, with free use and privilege of said alleys.

Terms cash. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $32·25.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Desirable Lot, Germantown road, north of Angle street, near the Rising Sun Village, Twenty-fifth ward. On Tuesday, March 30 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the east side of Germantown road, 466 feet 8 inches north of Angle street, in Hartsville, near the Rising Sun Village, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Germantown road 26 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 200 feet to Elder street, two fronts.

Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St,

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1706 Barker street, Ninth ward. On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling-house and lot of ground, south side of Barker street, No 1706 west of Seventeenth street, between Chesnut and Market streets, Ninth ward; containing in front on Barker street 16 feet, and in depth 75 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, which communicates with another 3-feet wide alley leading into St. Joseph street, with the privilege of said alleys. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Possession February 25, 1870.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Small truck farm of 3½ acres, Bakersville, between Absecom and Sommers' Point, Atlantic county, New Jersey. On Tuesday, April 20th, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that small truck farm of 3½ acres, more or less, situate at Bakersville, between Absecom and Sommers' point, Atlantic county, New Jersey, two-story frame house, frame barn and stable, with accommodations for two horses and three cows, milk house, pump of excellent water, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$400 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 27 4 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF James C. Umberger, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday, April 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property late of James C. Umberger, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1.—Large and valuable Lot, N. W. corner of Eighth and Oxford streets, Twentieth ward, 232 feet front. All that lot of ground, situate in the Twentieth ward, city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northwest corner of Oxford and Eighth streets; thence extending northward along the west side of Eighth street 232 feet; thence at right angles with Eighth street by ground of Joseph M. Bennett westward 100 feet to the eastern side of a 28 feet wide street, called Darien street; thence southward along the east side of Darien street 232 feet to the north side of Oxford street; and thence eastward along the north side of Oxford street 100 feet to the northwest corner of Eighth and Oxford streets, the place of beginning.

No. 2.—Large and valuable lot, Ninth street, north of Oxford street, 112½ feet front. All that lot of ground, situate in the Twentieth ward, city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the east side of Ninth street, at the distance of 119 feet 6 inches northward from the north side of Oxford street; thence extending northward along the east side of Ninth street 112 feet 6 inches to the southern boundary of land of Joseph M. Bennett; thence on a line at right angles to Ninth street, along the southern boundary, east 100 feet 2¼ inches to the west side of a 28 feet wide street called Darien street; thence southward along the west side of Darien street 112 feet 6 inches to the line of land granted to Charles Hahn, and thence westward at right angles to Darien street 100 feet 2¼ inches to the east side of Ninth street, and place of beginning.

By the Court,
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
JOSEPH H. BENNETT, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Michael Herr.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Ten acres, McLean county, Illinois. All those 10 acres of ground, situate in McLean county, Illinois, being the southwest corner of lot No. 3 of the southwest quarter of section No. 7, Township No. 25, north of range 4, E., conveyed by Rufus Wood to Michael Herr, by deed dated August 6, 1855, and recorded.

No. 2. Twenty acres, Livingston county, Illinois. All that 20 acres of land in Livingston county, Illinois, being the south half of the northwest quarter of section No. 20, Town No. 27, range 5, E. of the 3 P. M., conveyed by W. H. Wells to M. Herr, by deed dated June 22, 1855, and recorded.

No. 3. Eighty acres, Hamilton county, Iowa. All that 80 acres of land in Hamilton county, Iowa, being the east half of the southeast quarter of section No. 20, in Township 88, north of range 24 west, entered by land warrant by M. Herr, November 21, 1855.

By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 16 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 724 South Fifteenth street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Fifteenth street, north of Fitzwater street, No. 724; containing in front on Fifteenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 85 feet to Wyoming street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $40.

No. 2.—Brick building and valuable large lot, No 726 South Broad street. All that one-story brick building (formerly occupied as a flour and feed store) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, north of Fitzwater street, No. 726; the lot containing in front on Broad street 17 feet, and extending in depth 58 feet 6 inches to Lloyd street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $50.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Lot, Fifteenth street, north of Venango street, Twenty-first ward. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fifteenth street, 150 feet north of Venango street, Twenty-first ward; containing in front on Fifteenth street 25 feet, and extending in depth 172 feet 10 inches to Mather street.

No. 2.—Brick Dwelling, No. 303 Bohemia place, north of Catharine and east of Fourth streets. All that three-story brick front dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bohemia place, east of Fourth street, No. 303; containing in front on Bohemia place 16 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet 10 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $14 40. Sale absolute. By order of Executor.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 3 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Three-story stone Store and Dwelling, No. 4522 Main street, south of Wistar street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward.

On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Main street (Germantown avenue), 295 feet 4¼ inches southeast of Manheim street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward, No. 4522; thence extending south 40 degrees, 41 min., west 217 feet; thence south 46 degrees, 53 min., east 17 feet 6 inches; thence north 41 degrees, 52 min., east 217 feet ½ inch to the Main street, thence along the same 22 feet to the place of beginning. Immediate possession. Keys next door above. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 8 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1908 Spring Garden street, west of Nineteenth street, 25 feet front. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spring Garden street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1908; the lot containing in front on Spring Garden street 25 feet, and extending in depth 105 feet 8 inches, to a street. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 757 North Twenty-fourth street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twenty-fourth street, north of Coates street, No. 757; containing in front on Twenty-fourth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 130 feet to a small street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2.—Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Sixth and Master streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Sixth and Master streets; containing in front on Sixth street 50 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet.

Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground rent of $157 50.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 3 No. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Two-story brick dwelling, Apple street, north of Dauphin street. All that new two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the east side of Apple street, about 137 feet 2 inches north of Dauphin street; 12 feet 10 inches front, 45 feet deep.

Terms—$800 may remain on mortgage.

No. 2.—Two-story brick dwelling, Leithgow street, in the rear of the above. All that new two-story brick messuage and lot of ground west side of Leithgow street, in the rear of the above; 12 feet 10 inches front and 45 feet deep.

Terms—$800 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF James C. Umberger, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, April 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—Valuable business location, three-story brick dwelling, No. 14 North Seventh street, above Market street, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, Ninth ward, city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the west side of Seventh street, at the distance of 127 feet 8 inches from the north side of Market street, in the middle of a 3 feet wide alley, left open and at all times to remain open for the common use and convenience of this and the adjoining lot to the southward, and likewise three contiguous lots to the northward of said alley, and also of a lot late the property of William Woods, and afterwards of Robert Flemming, situate southward of the alley hereinafter mentioned; thence running westward at right angles with Seventh street, in the middle of said alley 62 feet; thence parallel with Seventh street southward 1 foot 6 inches; thence running westward at right angles with Seventh street 22 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, which said last-mentioned alley is left open for the use of the lots aforesaid, including the premises hereby granted; thence running southward parallel with Seventh street along the east side of the last-mentioned alley 19 feet; thence running eastwardly at right angles with Seventh street 84 feet to said Seventh street, and thence northerly along Seventh street to the place of beginning; containing in front on Seventh street aforesaid 20 feet 6 inches, including the southern half of the first above-mentioned 3 feet wide alley, and extending in depth, east and west, 62 feet; thence narrowing on the north side to the breadth of 19 feet, and thence continuing that reduced breadth still further in depth 22 feet, making altogether in depth 84 feet. Bounded on the north partly by the middle and partly by the side of the 3 feet wide alley leading into Seventh street; on the west by the other 3 feet wide alley, on the south by Seventh street aforesaid. Together with the common privilege and free use of both the by ground late of Joseph Morris, and on the east 3 feet wide alleys, at all times forever, and together with the right and privilege of building over and making arches under the first-mentioned 3 feet wide alley leading to Seventh street, in the same manner and form as the said messuage is now built, and extended over and under the same. N. B.—The above is located in an improving business neighborhood. The house is well and substantially built, and has the gas, bath, hot and cold water; three-story back building; heater, range, etc.; front room used as an office.

No. 2.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Union street. All that brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Union street, at the distance of 143 feet westward from Front street, Fifth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Union street 19 feet, and in depth 71 feet. Bounded eastward by ground late of Francis Gurney, deceased, on the north by Union street, on the west partly by ground now or late of Elizabeth W. Levick, and partly by ground now or late of Samuel W. Jones, and on the south by ground now or late of Samuel W. Jones.

N. B.—The improvements are a three story brick dwelling, with three-story back building; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

No. 3.—Two three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 909 and 911 N. Eleventh street, above Poplar street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of 71 feet northward from Poplar street, Twentieth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and extending eastward between parallel lines at right angles with Eleventh street 71 feet to an alley 2 feet 10½ inches wide, which leads into another alley running into Eleventh street. Bounded on the north by other ground of the estate of James C. Umberger, deceased, on the east by the said 2 feet 10½ inches wide alley, on the south by ground now or late of Freeman Scott, and on the west by Eleventh street aforesaid. Together with the free use of the said alleys as passage-ways and water-courses, in common with the owners, tenants, and occupiers of other lots bounding thereon, at all times hereafter forever. Subject to a ground rent of $64 per annum.

All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of 90 feet northward from Poplar street, Twentieth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and extending eastward between parallel lines at right angles with Eleventh street 73 feet to an alley 2 feet 10½ inches wide, which leads into another alley running into Eleventh street. Bounded on the north by ground now or late of Freeman Scott, on the east by the said 2 feet 10½ inches wide alley, on the south by other ground of the estate of James C. Umberger, deceased, and on the west by Eleventh street aforesaid. Together with the free use and privilege of the said alleys as passage-ways and water-courses in common with the owners, tenants, and occupiers of other lots bounding thereon, at all times hereafter forever. Subject to a ground rent of $64 per annum.

No. 4.—Two-story brick dwelling, York street, west of Tulip street. All those two-story brick messuages and lot of ground, situate on the south side of York street, as widened to 100 feet by the addition of 25 feet on each side thereof, at the distance of 36 feet westward from the west side of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front on York street 36 feet, and in depth extending thence southward, keeping the same width at right angles with York street, 129 feet 6½ inches to a certain street, 40 feet wide, called Gordon street. Bounded on the north by York street, widened as aforesaid, on the south by Gordon street, on the east by ground now or late of George A. Richards, and on the west by ground of the Sepviva estate. Subject to a ground rent of $36 per annum. N. B.—The house fronts on Gordon street, No. 622.

By the Court,
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
JOSEPH M. BENNETT, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 27 4 10 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—Three two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1160 1162, and 1164 Clarion street, north of Federal and west of Thirteenth streets. All those three two-story brick messuages and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Clarion street, north of Federal street, Nos. 1160, 1162, and 1164, each containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 36 feet 1½ inches. They have gas, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately.

Nos. 2 and 3—Two ground rents, $45 a year. No. 2, all that ground rent of $15 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, northwest corner of Federal and Clarion streets, 18 feet front, and about 52 feet deep. No. 3 a ground rent of $45 a year, issuing out of all that lot of ground, adjoining the above on Federal street, 18 feet front, and about 51 feet deep. Secured by a three-story brick dwelling on each.

No. 4—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 720 Lloyd street, between Broad and Fifteenth, and north of Fitzwater street. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, No. 720 Lloyd street; 15 feet front, 40 feet deep. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $20 62½ a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2130 Franklin street, above Diamond street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Franklin street, 215 feet 5 inches north of Diamond street, Twentieth ward, No. 2130; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege thereof. Has the bath, hot and cold water, etc. Terms—$1600 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Frame Dwelling and Large Lot, Chatham street, northeast of Somerset street. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that frame messuage and lot of ground situate on the northeast side of Chatham street, 300 feet northeast of Somerset street, Twenty-fifth ward; the lot containing in front on Chatham street 42 feet 8½ inches, more or less, and extending in depth 160 feet to Cedar street. Two fronts. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MANTILLA OPENING.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
PARIS MANTILLAS AND DRESSES
ALSO,
WALKING SUITS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLES AND MATERIALS.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

CHESNUT Street, Above Broad.
IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL FULL IMPORTATION OF
BRETTLE'S BRITISH HOSIERY,
(THE BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED), WE HAVE ALL THE
BEST MAKES OF GERMAN HOSIERY,
INCLUDING THOSE OF
THE CELEBRATED HECKER'S,
ENABLING US TO MEET THE WANTS OF ALL PURCHASERS OF
DESIRABLE HOSIERY AT MODERATE PRICES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Modern Stone Residence, with Stable and Coach-house. Oak street, Salem, New Jersey, 192 feet front, 270 feet deep. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern two-story stone residence and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Oak street (the most desirable one), Salem, N. J.; the lot containing in front 192 feet, and extending in depth about 270 feet, more or less. The residence is not finished inside; it is two stories high, with cupola; stone, grey granite from Leiperville quarries, Pennsylvania; windows, doors, and corners finished in sandstone; has eleven corners, giving great beauty to the building; style of work called worm-work, executed by one of the best Philadelphia masons. The basement could be used, and by slight change in roof another story could be added. It was built under the immediate supervision of the owner. The house stands back 60 feet from the fence; also, a very conveniently arranged stone stable and carriage-house; has stalls for four horses and two cows. The grounds are beautifully graded. Terms—$11,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined on application to William M. Roberts, Esq., Broadway, Salem, New Jersey. See plan and view at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 17 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

SALE ON THE PREMISES—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome modern three-story Brick Residence and Furniture, No. 316 S. Tenth street, below Clinton street. On Monday morning, March 29, 1869, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with French roof and three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, 44 feet, north of Pine street, No. 316; containing in front on Tenth street 20 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences; has gas, 2 bath-rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, furnace, cooking range, etc.; saloon parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; commodious chambers.

Terms—$8500 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale.

Superior Furniture.—Immediately after the sale of the house will be sold the entire superior household furniture.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 23 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Neat Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 531 Wharton street, east of Sixth street, with a three-story Brick Building in the rear, on Mellwain street, No. 528. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, and three-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, No. 531; containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth northward of that width 109 feet to Mellvain street. The house has the modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

Also, a three-story Brick Building, No 528 Mellwain street, in the rear of the above used as a box manufactory. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $45.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 13 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1315 Poplar street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, March 30 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick mess

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXVI.

OUR THEATRICAL STARS.

Edwin Forrest as "Metamora."

And as Brougham says, "He never met-a-more-amusing creature." He is very popular with country people, and possesses the same source of attraction that a cattle show does—that is, in the fine display of *calves*.

Mr. Edwin Booth as "Hamlet."

He is now going through an entirely neglected passage of Mr. Shakespeare, beginning thus—"Two Bee not two bees, that's the question," which is supposed to refer to an arithmetical problem of some bee fancier, as he sat in his *hamlet* and tried to count the busy insects.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"These goods are recommended by the faculty."

The above is a correct portrait of the "faculty" who uses the article.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"I have used your sauce in my family for a long time."

The above is the portrait of the gentleman who tastes sauces and pickles for the purpose of furnishing recommendations.

CONUNDRUM PROPAGATED BY THE DOG DAY HEAT.—Why is a paper collar like a railway ticket? Because it's good for one day only.

Occasions when I am Suspicious

When, in a public billiard-room, a gentleman wearing a white hat with a black band, massive jewelry, and leaky boots, asks me to have a quiet game at pyramids.

When a young lady writes to say she is too unwell to keep an engagement, and I meet her the same day on the staircase at the Stetson House with my bosom friend, whom I introduced to her the day before yesterday.

When the intelligent rustic declares "he arn't seed a partridge that marn'n," and you distinctly detect two brace of those birds peeping from a pocket in the region of his spine.

When a widow told my rich uncle (a widower) that he was the very image of her dear first.

When a spinster asked my father (a widower) "if that dear interesting boy of his wore flannel next his skin."

When a lady, the instant she gets in front of me in the street, draws up her dress, disclosing a clean petticoat with a deep frill.

When a picture-dealer says business is awfully flat, and that he is the only man who is doing any.

When an individual, apparently of sound mind, reads any other paper than ours.

WHAT THE SIGNS ARE.—For the benefit of the superstitious, we give the following translations of the signs of the times, all of which are true: If you break a looking glass, it is a sign that you will have to get another one. If you help yourself to a piece of butter when you have already a piece on your plate, it is a certain sign you will have two pieces. Never start to go anywhere or to do anything on Friday, because you can't get a great way before Sunday. If you drop a fork, and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign it is a good fork. If you spill salt, it is a sure sign that you have a salt-room. If you spill a dish cloth on the floor, it is a sure sign you will have to pick it up again.

A SEA-CAPTAIN, trading to the African coast, was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa. Among numerous questions touching the habits and religion of the African races, he was asked, "Do the subjects of King Dahomey keep Sunday?" "Keep Sunday!" he replied, "Yes, and every other darned thing they can lay their hands on."

"William, thee knows I never call any body names; but, William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me, and say, 'Joshua, I want thee to find me the biggest liar in all Philadelphia,' I would come to thee and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee, 'William, the Mayor wants to see thee.'"

A rather fast youth was relating the experience of his voyage across the ocean to a sympathizing friend. Said he:—"I tell you what, old fellow, there's one good thing about it, though. You can get as tight as you please every day, and everybody thinks you're only sea-sick!"

A little five-year old, who was hungry one night recently, just at bedtime, but didn't wish to ask directly for something more to eat, put it in this way:—"Mother, are little children who starve to death happy after they die?" A good big slice of bread and butter was the answer.

A LOVE-LETTER.—"Deer—I send u bi the buoy a bucket of flowers—They is like mi luv for u. The niteshaid menes kepe dark. The dog fenil menes I am ure sla'v.

"Rosis red and posis pail
My love for u shall never phale."

INDUCEMENT.—An old minister the other day asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew."

"Three and-sixpence per gal!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, looking over the price-current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at only three and-six pence?"

A gentleman travelling on a steamer one day at dinner was making way with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was dessert. "It matters not to me," said he, "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

It is a curious fact in the grammar of politics that, when statesmen get into place they often become oblivious of their antecedents, but are seldom forgetful of their relatives.

A lady speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court-house, said she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly lie."

Women are generally in quest of something. Conquest seems to suit them about as well as anything.

A girl with a "ringing laugh" caused an alarm of fire the other day. They took her for a *belle*.

If mankind are animals, can fashionable ladies be called "trained" animals?

Squib thinks the dearest eyes he knows of just now are those of potatoes.

THE "AID" THAT IS BY NO MEANS DISAGREEABLE NOWADAYS—Lemon-ade.

The apple Eve longed for and ate at last must have been a pine-apple.

THE MOST APPROPRIATE WOOD FOR WOODEN SHOES—Sandal-wood.

"How are you getting along at Newport?"—"Oh, swimmingly!"

THE FOURTH OF A MAN.—A quarter-master.

Never waste your time; waste somebody else's.

THE FLOWER OF THE FIELD—Wheat.

—The Poles threaten to give up smoking rather than use Russian tobacco.

—The huge circus posters and other playbills of America are unknown in Europe.

—Extensive coal fields have been discovered near the seaport of Bergen, in Norway.

—A large number of dry goods and other clerks are out of employment in New Orleans.

—The Atlantic cable is growing more perfect in its insulation month by month, it is said.

—On the Chicago and Northwestern Railway a train recently ran ninety-one miles in ninety minutes.

—The trustees of the Illinois State University have declined to admit women as students.

—Madagascar's Prince Imperial is sowing his wild oats in Paris, under pretense of getting an education.

—The largest income in Louisville, Ky. ($140,225) is returned by John Bull, a patent-medicine manufacturer.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* complacently says:—"There is no morality left in the country, except in the South."

—The Princess Metternich, at a recent reception, offered her guests cigars, and led off in the smoking herself.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Smith, English & Co. we have received "Villa Eden; The Country House on the Rhine," Part I, and "Edelweiss," by Berthold Auerbach. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. The first-named work is published in pamphlet form, and the latter is one of Messrs. Roberts Brothers' very tasteful "Handy Volume" series. These are stories that we can heartily commend, and which every lover of good literature will heartily enjoy. Auerbach's style is a charm of itself, and the reader is fascinated from the commence to the end of one of his idyllic pieces. "Edelweiss" is graceful and entertaining at the opening, and it is not until the story has advanced some distance before the real purport of the author begins to be unfolded, and the profound dramatic interest of the little homely tragedy shows how much there is below the surface. "Villa Eden" is translated by Charles G. Shackford, and it will be published in four parts. The other story, named from the Alpine plant, "Edelweiss," which signifies "noble purity," is translated by Ellen Frothingham.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us "The Brawnville Papers." Edited by Moses Coit Tyler. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. The editor, or rather the author, of this work is an enthusiast on the subject of physical culture, and this book is made up of a series of papers originally contributed to *The Herald of Health*. The subject is thrown into the form of an entertaining series of sketches, which have the merit of being amusing as well as instructive. In a playful sort of way the author has made the exploits and conversation of an imaginary group of characters the means of illustrating his ideas about a sound mind in a sound body.

—The same house sends us "My Ten Rod Farm, or How I Became a Florist," by Mrs Maria Gilmore. Published by Loring. This is one of Loring's useful series, and it may be described as a sequel to that very popular work, which excited the rural enthusiasm of so many city-bound readers, "Ten Acres Enough." The author tells how a great deal may be done with very small means by those who have patience, skill, and industry, and we hope the pamphlet will have a large circulation.

—From Schæfer & Koradi we have received a specimen part of a new edition of Callot's French-English and English-French Dictionary. This is a standard work, and its value is well known to all who have occasion to use a French and English dictionary. A number of important improvements have been introduced into this edition, which will add greatly to its value. The dictionary will be issued in twenty-four weekly numbers, at fifteen cents a number.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the April number of the *Architectural Review*, edited by Samuel Sloan, Esq. This valuable publication is, as usual, attractive in appearance, and its table of contents presents a series of articles that are interesting to the amateur, as well as useful to the professional architect and builder. A number of designs for buildings, with full plans and specifications, are given.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us Captain Mayne Reid's magazine, *Onward*, for April. The sketches, stories, and verses are of the usual spirit-stirring character. The gallant Captain informs us that hitherto he has written each number of the magazine himself, and he could easily continue to perform the task. He is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the quality is equal to the quantity; consequently he will hereafter secure a sufficient variety in style and substance, by alternating his own contributions by articles from other writers.

—The *Riverside Magazine* for April, which we have received from Turner Brothers & Co., opens with one of Hans Christian Anderssen's delightful sketches, entitled "Luck may lie in a pin." The other articles are up to the usual standard of excellence, and the illustrations are numerous and good. Published by Hurd & Houghton.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for April, published by Daughaday & Becher, has an attractive variety of stories, sketches, and verses, illustrated by some spirited designs by Schell. This magazine is increasing in favor with the juveniles, and the publishers and editors are exerting themselves to make each number better than the last.

—*Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine* has for a frontispiece a steel engraving entitled "Grandfather's Pipe." A double-page, highly-colored steel fashion plate is also given, together with patterns of all kinds of needle-work, the latest fashions, etc. The stories, sketches, and poetry are interesting, and the items of useful information about household matters will be appreciated by many of the readers of the magazine. Received from Turner Brothers & Co.

—From the same house we have received *Our Boys and Girls* for April 3 and April 27, edited by Oliver Optic. The number for April 27 is embellished by steel portraits of Grant and Colfax.

—*The Little Corporal* for April, published by Alfred L. Shewell & Co., Chicago, has an attractive variety of articles suited to the tastes of young readers.

—*Harper's Magazine* for April opens with a somewhat melo-dramatic but interesting article, by Jacob Abbott, entitled "The Freaks of Lightning." Either Mr. Abbott has not done the fair thing by the publishers, or the publishers have not acted ingenuously with their readers. The article in question, with all its illustrations, is taken bodily from a work published a year ago by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Marston, London. It is translated from the French of W. De Fonvielle by, T. L. Phipson, and Mr. Abbott is only entitled to the credit of having strung together a series of extracts from it. The proper credit to the real authors ought to have been given as is the usual custom when articles of this description appear in a magazine.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Woodstock" and "The Betrothed," two volumes of their cheap edition of the Waverley novels. Price 20 cents each.

"A Curiosity of Literature."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

In a recent book review you reprinted from *Putnam's* for April "A Curiosity of Literature," the tenor of which was to the effect that Wolfe's ode on the burial of Sir John Moore was not an original production. In support of this alleged "fact," evidence is given in the form of a French poem, said to have been written in commemoration of a Breton officer who was shot in 1749, at the siege of Pondicherry, and this poem, it is said, is to be found in the Memoirs of Lally Tollendal." Still further evidence is presented in the shape of a German poem dating "from the second half of the seventeenth century," and written in honor of a Swedish hero "who fell at the siege of Dantsic."

These three odes being, as stated, "almost literal translations of each other," it is evident that all three cannot be equally original. To the German poem is given the palm, by seniority, and it is surmised that Wolfe stole his inspiration, almost word for word, at *second hand* from the French poem. No three poems, in three idioms so distinct, could by chance so precisely coincide; but Wolfe, had he sufficient genius to make so inspiring a translation, would doubtless have had wit enough to have made greater deviation from the so called "original." The exactness of the triple likeness, therefore, would seem a strong presumptive evidence of a "hoax." In fact, numerous poems have, at various times, been put forward as the originals of Wolfe's inspired ode; but they have been proven to be impostors.

Bearing upon this point, I beg to give you an item (originally from *Notes and Queries*, first series, running from 1849 to 1855) which I have before me in a book published by Appleton in 1857, comprising selections from the above-named London weekly. The article is not uninteresting, particularly at this juncture:—

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

The undoubted author of the monody on the burial of Sir John Moore is the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, a young Irishman, curate of Donoughmore, Diocese of Armagh, who died in 1823, in the 32d year of his age. His "Life and Remains" were edited by the Archdeacon of Clogher; and a fifth edition of the volume, 8vo, was published in 1832, by Hamilton, Adams & Co., Paternoster Row. At the twenty-fifth page of the memoir there is the narration of an interesting discussion between Lord Byron, Shelley, and others, as to the most perfect ode that had ever been produced. Shelley contended for Coleridge's on "Switzerland;" others named Campbell's "Hohenlinden" and Lord Byron's Invocation in "Manfred." But Lord Byron left the dinner-table before the cloth was removed, and returned with a magazine, from which he read this monody, which just then appeared anonymously. After he had read it he repeated the third stanza, and pronounced it perfect, and especially the lines:—

But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

"I should have taken the whole," said Shelley, "for a rough sketch of Campbell's."

"No," replied Lord Byron, "Campbell would have claimed it had it been his."

The memoir contains the fullest details on the subject of the authorship, r. Wolfe's claims to which was also fully established by the Rev. Dr. Miller, late Fellow of Trinity, Dublin.

It was stated in an English paper, published in France some years back, that Wolfe had taken the lines from a poem at the end of the "Memoirs of Lally Tollendal," the French governor of Pondicherry, in 1756, and subsequently executed in 1766.

In this paper the French poem was given, professing to be a monody on Lally Tollendal, and to be found in the appendix to his memoirs. It was only a clever hoax from the ready pen of "Father Prout," and first appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*. No greater proof of the inconvenience of facetiæ of this peculiar nature can be required than the circumstance that the fiction, after a time, gets mistaken for a fact. There shortly afterwards appeared the following letter in the *Courier*, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1824:—

ODE ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

To the Editor of the *Courier*:—SIR—Permit me, through the medium of your highly respectable journal (which I have chosen as the channel of this communication from my having been a subscriber to it for the last fifteen years), to observe that the statement lately published in the *Morning Chronicle*, the writer of which ascribes the lines on the burial of Sir John Moore to Wolfe, is false, and as barefaced a fabrication as ever foisted on the public. The lines in question were not written by Wolfe, nor by Halley, nor is Deacoll the author, but they were composed by me. I published them originally, some years ago, in the Durham County *Advertiser*, a journal in which I have at different times inserted several poetical trifles, as the "Prisoner's Prayer to Sleep," "Lines on the Lamented Death of Benjamin Galley, Esq.," and some other little effusions. I should not, sir, have thought the lines on Sir John Moore's funeral worth owning had not the false statement of the *Chronicle* met my eye. I can prove, by the most incontestable evidence, the truth of what I have asserted. The first copy of my lines was given by me to my friend and relation Captain Bell, and it is in his possession at present. It agrees perfectly with the copy now in circulation, with this exception—it does not contain the stanzas commencing with "Few and short," which I added afterwards at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Alderson of Butterby. I am, sir, yours, etc.
H. MARSHALL, M. D.
South street, Durham, November 1, 1824.

This letter was a mere hoax, and was so shown to be two or three days after its publication, by an authenticated statement that "Dr. Marshall, of South street, Durham," was a horse doctor of dissipated rather than literary habits, and not even a graduate of the Veterinary College. He had, of course, nothing to do with the letter. Benjamin Galley, who is termed esquire in the letter, was a poor Durham idiot; and by the Rev. Dr. Alderson, of Butterby, was meant Hutchinson Alderson, the bellman of Durham.

The paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle*, to which Dr. Marshall's letter refers, had been inserted by John Sidney Taylor, a bosom friend of Wolfe, the author of the monody. Mr. Taylor replied to the Doctor's letter in an angry philippic, and evidently thought he was dealing with the genuine letter of a real M. D., although he insinuates that he was a quack, and advises him, instead of claiming verses which do not belong to him, to content himself with writing verses on the tombstones of his patients.

It will be seen by the Doctor's letter that he not only claimed the authorship of this "monody," but also of "The Prisoner's Prayer to Sleep." Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, thereupon avowed himself the author of the latter poem, and was probably as much deceived by the Doctor's letter as Mr. Taylor had been.

The article from *Notes and Queries* gives other gossipy information, besides quite an interesting descriptive letter from the clergyman who officiated at the burial.

It seems not improbable that the writer in *Putnam's* has fallen upon "Father Prout's" hoaxing French translation of Wolfe's monody and some German triplicate. At all events, Dr. Marshall's letter is an apt illustration of the value that may sometimes attach to "internal evidence," apparently minute and authentic.

Respectfully, W. H. F.
Philadelphia, March 26, 1869.

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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Life.

The following inscription is taken from Greyfriars' Churchyard:—

Our life is but a winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away,
Others to dinner stay
And are full fed,
The oldest man but sups
And goes to bed.
Large is his debt
That lingers out the day.
He that goes soonest
Has the least to pay.

Faith.

Faith dwells in the border land of shade, between the light and the dark. All light or all dark, there were no room for faith. She is a grace that sees men as trees walking. She discerns substance, but not form; she rests on evidence, but not vision. God, by the economy of His partial revelations, has given us this border land for faith. And faith loves it. She says, "On this side I can see, on the other I can trust, and midway I can walk, and as I walk I can look, not at my path, but at His guiding eye." If according to His revelations we are now, by vital union with Christ, become sons of God, we will wait in confidence what we shall be when He who is our life shall appear.—*Baptist Quarterly.*

All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.

The following interesting item is found in the Richmond *Herald*:—"This grand hymn, which will never cease to thrill the Christian heart, was written by Edward Perronet, the son of a clergyman of the Established Church of England. He was for a short time associated in the ministry with Wesley, but becoming Calvinistic in his theological views, he withdrew from that connection, and labored for awhile under the patronage of the Countess of Huntingdon. His opposition to the Church of England, which he keenly satirized in a poem called 'The Mitre,' so grieved Lady Huntingdon that she withdrew her support, and he preached to a small body of dissenters until his death, in 1792. The tune 'Coronation,' with which this hymn has been so long identified, a worthy setting for this precious gem, was composed by Mr. Shrubsole, an intimate friend of Perronet, and the organist at that time of a chapel in London."

A Persian Fable.

When Abraham sat at his tent door, waiting to entertain strangers, according to his custom, he espied an old man leaning upon a staff, approaching him, who was a hundred years old, and weary with age and travel. He received him kindly, washed his feet, and provided supper; but observing that the old man ate and prayed not for a blessing on his meat, asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man answered, "I worship the fire only; I acknowledge no other God." At this Abraham grew indignant, and in his zeal thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham from the thick clouds, asking him where the stranger was. He replied, "I thrust him away because he did not worship Thee." And the Lord answered, "I have suffered him these hundred years, though he dishonored me. Couldst thou not bear with him one night, though he gave thee no trouble?" The story saith that Abraham called him back, and gave him hospitable entertainment and instruction. Go thou and do likewise, and thy charity shall be rewarded by the God of Abraham.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—A Methodist ministers' meeting in New York has discussed the question, "What shall be done for the salvation of the rich?" The question usually has been, "How shall we reach the poor?"

—The project of raising half a million dollars for Methodist church extension in New York is progressing favorably. A board of five trustees has been chosen to hold the funds.

—The Boston Wesleyan Association have bought for $160,000 the Bromfield House property, adjoining the Bromfield Street Church. The estate coverns 10,000 feet of land in a most eligible position. They will soon erect suitable buildings upon it.

—A Methodist Sisterhood has been organized by the Rev. J. L. K. McKnown in Union Chapel, Cincinnati. Visiting bands, consisting of some forty women of that church, have been organized to call on the sick and poor, to relieve their wants and administer to their spiritual comfort.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers that the Unitarians have during the last year received more accessions to their ministry from the Methodist clergy than from all their theological schools. The Methodist papers do not believe it, and say that they have not heard of a single such case last year.

—The Metropolitan Methodist Church of Washington has invited the *wealthy* members of other Methodist churches to unite in organizing its church. *Zion's Herald* is surprised at the "unintentional oversight" which omitted to include the leading families of Asbury and other strong colored societies. What would Wesley say of that church?

—President Grant did not so much resent being unable to get a seat in his own pew at the new Methodist cathedral on the Sabbath after its consecration as to stay away the next Sabbath. He found the pew empty, swept, and garnished. What would they think in the courts of Europe of the Chief Executive and his family being obliged to leave the church, because on coming to his pew he found it occupied and all the other seats were crowded?—*Independent.*

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Coxe has been urged by the standing committee to take a brief vacation in Europe for his health. He declines.

—Thirty-six bishops of the Anglican communion, says a Ritualistic authority, now use pastoral staves, seven of whom likewise have restored the use of the mitre.

—Dr. Huntingdon was to be consecrated this week, in his own church, in Boston, as Bishop of the Central Diocese of New York. Immediately afterwards he will consecrate his own son to the priesthood.

—A correspondent of the *Independent*, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, reports that a new organization is soon to be put in operation by those in that church opposed to the High Church party. He says, "Such a Church will be born in a day not far off."

—Five Episcopal churches have been lately formed in the State of New York. Christ Church, Buffalo, was organized as a result of the division of St. John's parish in that city. In Williamsburg, Spring Valley, East Aurora, and Tonawanda Episcopal parishes have been lately organized.

—The *Spirit of Missions*, the authorized missionary periodical of the Episcopal Church, states that "the blessings of the truth as it is in Jesus" are not enjoyed in North Conway, N. H. We are grieved to learn that the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Freewill Baptist churches of North Conway have failed to preach the Gospel or let their light shine in that benighted village. By all means let a faithful Episcopal church be founded.

—The Bishopric of Illinois is just the place from which should issue such a protest from Low Churchmen as lies before us. It is signed by H. N. Powers, D. D., of Chicago; W. H. Cooper, D. D., of Lockport; Alexander H. Tyng, and other clergymen and laymen. Having first formally protested against all the "teachings, innovations, machinations, and devices that are employed for *unprotes an izing* this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies, and usages," they specify public utterances of their own Bishop Whitehouse, and of Drs. Dix and De Koven, as not in harmony with the teachings of the Church, and declare their fixed purpose and intention to do what they can to free the Church from the domination of such sentiments. Bishop Whitehouse is quoted as saying that there is a substential agreement in orders, creeds, and sacraments between Greek, Roman, and Anglican Christians; Dr. Dix as asserting a "mystical change" in the bread and wine of the sacrament at their consecration, so that in the consecrated elements Christ's "glorified humanity, after a manner inexplicable and without a parallel in the range of our knowledge, becomes present after consecration, not bodily or physically, according to the laws of material or carnal bodies, but supra-locally, hyper physically, and spiritually, in some way believed in by the Church, but known only to God." From Dr. De Koven's Catechism they quote his statement that "Holy Baptism" "begins the Christian life," and "that we receive forgiveness of sin after baptism by Absolution and the Holy Communion." A meeting is to be held in Chicago next June to discuss this subject. But what will they do about it?—*Independent.*

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists have 475 churches and 316 ministers in Indiana.

—A church was recently constituted at Spring Valley, Dallas county, Iowa.

—The Central Church at Chelmsford, Mass., dedicated a house of worship February 24.

—At Marshall, Wisconsin, a neat and beautiful brick house, costing $5000, was dedicated February 19th, free from debt.

—The church at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, has just dedicated a house costing $10,000, a tasteful and elegant structure.

—A church was constituted near Kirksville, Daviess county, Ky., Feb. 11, with ten members. They subsequently received nine others, and have called Rev. A. J. Miller to be their pastor.

—At Fremont, Ind., a small band have organized a church and adopted articles of faith and rules of order. Several have recently joined them by baptism.

—In this city baptisms were administered on Sunday last as follows:—At the Second Church, Rev. William Cathcart, pastor, eleven; at the Calvary Church, Rev. William Codville, two; at Schuylkill Falls, Rev. J. F. Stidham, six.

—At the North Church last Sunday nine received the hand of fellowship, and in the evening four were baptized by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Isaac Cole. The Sunday School is in a prosperous condition. There is an efficient corps of teachers, many of whom have been made to rejoice in the conversion of their scholars.

—The church at Council Bluffs, Iowa, dedicated their new chapel February 21. An interesting state of religious feeling prevails among them, and they are specially grateful that they were able to enter their new house free from debt.

—The church at Seneca Falls, New York, dedicated a new house of worship March 4. Sermon by Rev. W. H. Maynard, of Auburn. The main audience room will seat 600. The entire cost of the edifice is $13,000. A debt of $2500 remains.

—There are now in the eight counties of South Jersey fifty-two Baptist churches, having a total membership of about 7500. About one-fourth of the churches are still small and quite feeble, and need aid from the "State Mission Board." But most of the others are active, growing bodies, and within the past few years they have made decided advances.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The New School General Assembly meets next May in Dr. Prentiss' church, in New York. We are glad to learn that its debt of $52,500 has just been cancelled.

—Hon. T. S. Faxton has subscribed $10,000 for the endowment of a Professorship of Natural Science in Hamilton College, on condition that the citizens of Utica and vicinity subscribe an additional sum of $20,000.

—The Swiss Presbyterian Synod of Zurich is more boldly comprehensive than the Anglican Church. It has just adopted a new liturgy, containing two forms of prayer: the one to be used by evangelical pastors, and the other by rationalists.

—The Reformed Presbyterian paper, the *Banner of the Covenant*, says that the reason why Mr. George H. Stuart was suspended from that church was the desire to obtain control of the property of the First Reformed Church for certain ulterior objects.

—The Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pa., the Rev. F. A. Noble pastor, has adopted the system of a rotary eldership, electing three elders each year for a term of three years. The board of six deacons are put under the same rule. It is stated also that they have elected six deaconesses.

—The Presbyterians of the Declaration and Testimony in Kentucky are preparing to return to the Old School body. A memorial has been adopted by a meeting of friends of reunion, setting forth the sad condition of their churches. With the return of peace there is no real ground for their continuing the separation.

—North Broad Street Church, of this city, received on Sabbath week twenty-one persons to membership, thirteen on profession, and eight by letter; a total of seventy-two in the year. In the form used by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Stryker, those who have not been baptized in infancy are first received by assent to the creed, etc., and baptized, and then all the candidates are addressed together, in the few remaining sentences of admonition and welcome. The pew rents in the church have increased $2000 in the past year, and the congregations show steady improvement.

CATHOLIC.

—Bishop Macrone was consecrated at Capetown, January 25, as Bishop, in place of Colenso, deposed. As this was done only by the spiritual power, and with no secular authority, Bishop Colenso will resist being superseded, and State and Church Anglicans take the alarm.

—The following subjects have been selected for consideration at the approaching Council of the Vatican:—1. The temporal power. 2. Fasts and abstinences. 3. Civil marriage. 4. Ecclesiastical celibacy. 5. Church and State. On the matter of the temporal power it is the providential law, and not the divine law, that is to be settled.

—The correspondent from Rome of the *Pittsburg Catholic* says that the Marquis of Bute, on receiving from the Holy Father the sacrament of confirmation, presented him with a sum of money said to amount to $65,000; and that he intends to endow munificently the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland as soon as the hierarchy is established there. The English papers say he gave £1200.

—The Court of Appeals at Naples has decided that the marriage of a priest is allowable, and has directed the ceremony to take place in the case of the priest who wished it. In his defense it was asserted by his counsel that Christ chose married men for his disciples, and the Attorney-General in his speech said that he would far sooner hold out his hand to a priest who took his wife to church than to one who took his concubine. These sentiments were received with shouts of applause. Celibacy is one of the questions to be discussed at the approaching Council at Rome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Two sensible churches in East Longmeadow, Congregational and Methodist, have formed a union, to exist one year. The services are to be held in the Congregational church, and a Methodist clergyman is to be the preacher. If the plan works well, probably it will be continued.—*Independent.*

—The First and Second Congregational Churches in Quincy, Ill., have united. These churches were located near each other, but they expect soon to organize in the suburbs of Quincy a new church.

—In 1860 there were two Congregational churches in Missouri. There are now 49, averaging 32 members. The Congregational Union has aided 21 of them to build houses of worship, and 8 more are now building. All but 3 were organized by the Home Missionary Society.

—Dr. Bellows, of New York, preached in Washington a fortnight ago on the text, "There are differences of administration, but the same Lord." His sermon hit the office-seekers. He said:—"High as is the office to which General Grant has been elevated, the humblest individual can become a higher officer under God and His Prime Minister, Jesus Christ."

UNIVERSALIST.

—Mr. Balch, who was lately tried for heretical opinions by a Universalist church court, is organizing a society in Chicago. When he told a correspondent of the *Liberal Christian* that he begins his prayers by shutting his eyes and saying, let us commune with each other, the correspondent replied that he thought he might just as well keep his eyes open.—*Independent.*

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELIZA E. WILTBERGER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES McILVAIN and WILLIAM VODGES, executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA E. WILTBERGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 136 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
3 25 thstu5t* Auditor

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The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
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Yours, very respectfully,
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A full line of their celebrated
PARIS VEIL BAREGES AND DONNA MARIA,
Also, dress goods, silks, shawls, etc. [3 25 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, [3 24 5t
March 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
On Thursday Morning,
April 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 25 5t

ESTATE OF JOHN B. STEVENSON, Jr.,
In Bankruptcy.
Sale by order of Assignees, through
BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO.,
On Friday Morning,
April 2, 1869, commencing at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, comprising, in part, about
200 pieces printed floor oil cloth, various widths.
A large lot of sized and unsized burlaps.
— pieces carriage oil cloths and printed car lining.
— pieces brown muslins and heavy bagging. [3 24 6t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning
April 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about
200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for Mr. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor
Sale S. E. corner of Main and Herman streets, Germantown.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, VELVET AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Main and Herman streets, Germantown, by catalogue, superior walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, superior chamber furniture, extension table, handsome rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, bedding, velvet and ingrain carpets, cooking utensils, etc. etc.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. Cars leave depot, Ninth and Green streets, every hour. [3 23 5t

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
On Monday Evening,
29th inst., at 7½ o'clock at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, miscellaneous books, from libraries. 3 25 3t

Sale No. 22 N. Fortieth st., West Philadelphia.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE ELEGANT SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 North Fortieth street, West Philadelphia, by catalogue, handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, etagere and centre table to match, superior chesnut chamber suit, elegant rosewood Schomacker piano-forte, very superior Howe sewing machine, handsome English Brussels and velvet carpets, Brussels hall and stair carpets, handsome French china tea and coffee sets kitchen utensils, oil cloths, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 23 4t

Sale Market street above Forty-third street.
TEN TONS HAY, DEARBORN WAGON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late James Pennell, Market street, above Forty-third street, south side, ten tons hay, dearborn wagon, carriage, household furniture, blacksmith's and quarry tools, window frames, etc.
May be seen on the day of sale. [3 27 4t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21 6

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Law of Professional Thieves.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—It will be recollected that on Saturday last an application upon habeas corpus was made for the discharge of Joseph Keyser, who was arrested while standing in a crowd about the office of the Receiver of Taxes, and was committed to prison for ninety days as a professional thief. His reputation was that of a thief, but he had not been known to have committed a theft within five years. The law was argued by L. C. Cassidy, Esq., and this morning his Honor Judge Ludlow gave the following able decision:—

OPINION.

The relator has been arrested under the provisions of the act of Assembly of the 13th of March, 1862, relating to the summary arrest and conviction of professional thieves, burglars, and pickpockets.

The constitutionality of this act of Assembly was settled by our Supreme Court in Byers vs. Commonwealth, 6 Wr. 93, and it only remains for the Court to give, as it has already done, such an interpretation to the language of the law as will practically effect the object intended to be accomplished by the Legislature.

We ought not, it is true, so to strain the law as to make it oppressive, nor should we eviscerate it by too technical a construction. A fair interpretation is all that can can be asked for, and we ought not to grant more.

We assume at once, in the language of the Supreme Court, "that the offense is not being reputed or professional thieves, burglars, or pickpockets, but frequenting a railroad depot, etc., for an unlawful purpose."

If the magistrate is satisfied, by sufficient testimony, that the prisoner before him was at or near one of the interdicted places named in the act, he may deal with him as the law directs, provided the accused visited the place for an unlawful purpose.

The main question, then, to be determined is, What shall be considered sufficient testimony? and in answering it, it is evident that each case must depend upon the peculiar facts developed in it, and it is impossible to adopt a general rule which shall be inflexible. A pickpocket, whose business it is to work with his hands, may be justly convicted upon one set of facts, and a burglar and common thief upon another.

Take the present case as an illustration. A man, known to be a pickpocket, is found at the edge of a crowd with a companion, in front of the office of the Receiver of Taxes, at a time when citizens gather to pay their taxes; the peculiar province of a pickpocket is to plunder by stealth with his hands? Is it hard to believe, from the very fact that the prisoner was in a place peculiarly adapted for the successful practice of his profession, that his object was unlawful? Are not the facts surrounding him, of themselves, sufficient testimony to convince any unprejudiced mind? If the authorities must delay action until an overt act is committed, then the law is a dead letter, and may as well be wiped out of the statute book.

The vice of the argument pressed upon us, with much force and ability, consists, as we think, in rejecting the facts surrounding this prisoner as evidence of his intention. Prove to me that a physician is by profession a surgeon—that he stands in an amphitheatre, with his amputating knife in his hand, and his patient reclining before him upon a table—and, in the absence of all conflicting testimony, I will irresistibly draw the conclusion that an operation is about to be performed.

The fact is no man can be reached by this law until it appears that he has adopted a criminal course of life as a profession; and when one sees fit to defy the law habitually, the law in turn wisely believes that the appearance of such a man at a spot peculiarly adapted for professional exertion is presumptive evidence that he intends to practise.

But it is argued that our construction destroys individual rights, and renders repentance impossible.

We admit that if we are driven to this result our conclusion must be wrong, and we have therefore carefully considered the subject, and cannot escape the conviction that the fault is in the argument, and not in our conclusion.

The person arrested has his day in court; he may prove that his business was lawful, that he has abandoned his infamous profession, and has reformed.

It is also possible even for a thief to throw himself upon the protection of the police or of a citizen; to declare that he has visited an interdicted locality for a lawful purpose, and to give notice of the fact. As, for instance, in the event of the death of a relative at a distant city, he may declare on entering a depot or car, "I am a professional pickpocket, but at present I am on a visit to a dying relative." Surely, after such a notice, he will not be molested by the authorities, and his fellow-travellers will understand that they travel with a dangerous person. Both will thus be protected.

This decision shifts the burden of proof upon the suspected person after the Commonwealth has produced *prima facie* evidence, and this is right, for the man who deliberately breaks into your house at night, steals, or picks your pocket, as a profession, ought to be made to understand that the law is not a cobweb to be destroyed by a breath, and that we cannot emasculate it in order to permit rogues to escape, or even reformed men not to do "works meet for repentance." In the evidence produced in this cause we see much to convince us of the propriety of the conviction before the magistrate, but in order to do exact justice, as the evidence is that the relator has been arrested (although said to be a professional thief) but once in five years, and was then discharged, we will permit him to prove, on Saturday next, that his purpose in being on the outskirt of a crowd at the office of the Receiver of Taxes was a lawful one, or that he has reformed, and that neither here nor elsewhere does he practise his profession, and is an honest man.

When he does this it will give us pleasure to protect him, and thus prove that a reformed man has nothing to fear from this statute. If he fails to do this, he will learn that a law which may indeed be severe, is not to be destroyed, but that it will be enforced, and that no one will be to blame but the man who persistently wars upon the welfare of society, and against whose depredations the public must be protected.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—George Henderson, August Clemens, John Murray, Adam Erford, and James Miller were charged with riot. The proprietor of the tavern southeast corner of Broad and Poplar streets, testified that some fifteen fellows came into his place and demanded liquor, which was refused them, and they seized the bottles, and Miller drew a blackjack. They broke glasses, bottles, and pitchers, causing him a serious pecuniary loss. The witness recognized each defendant as being of the party.

On cross-examination he said that when he refused the liquor they went behind the bar to take it.

Several witnesses testified that three or four days before this alleged riot, these prisoners went to a tavern in Poplar street, above Ninth, and ordered drinks, but refused to pay for them.

There were also indictments charging the prisoners with malicious mischief, and Miller with carrying a concealed deadly weapon—the blackjack.

The defense proved that about the time laid for the riot Erford was seen several squares away trying to sell a ball ticket, and it was argued that if the prosecutor mistook the identity of one, it would be unsafe to convict upon his identification of the others. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty upon all the charges, and convicted Miller of assault also. The Judge sentenced all of them to the County Prison for one month for the riot; Miller to an additional month for carrying the blackjack; and the bill charging malicious miscief was held over. They were also required to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

John Craig, who was several days since convicted of forgery, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for one year.

John Dix, who yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a house with intent to steal, was sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cotton dull nominally at 26½c. Flour firm and active. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; white, 80@81c; yellow, 84c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye firm. Mess Pork firm at $32 50. Bacon more active: rib sides, 16¾@17c; clear sides, 17¾@18c; shoulders, 14¾@15c; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky firm at 94@95c.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Stocks dull. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 109¾; 5-20s, 1862, 118½; do, 1864, 114; do, 1865, 116½; new, 118¼; 1867, 113¾; 10-40s, 105¾; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 58½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 161½; Reading, 94½; Hudson River, 138; Michigan Central, 137½; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 131; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 128.

NEW YORK, March 27—Cotton quiet; 260 bales sold at 28¾@29c. Flour firm and without decided change; sales of 6000 barrels. Wheat firm; sales of 30 000 bushels—No. 1, $1 53; white California, $1 55@1 65. Corn dull; sales of 29 000 bushels mixed Western at 85¾@86½c. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $31 50. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky quiet.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week 2846 bales; receipts coastwise, 6; total, 2851. Exports to Great Britain, 9; to other foreign ports, 196 bales; coastwise, 1762. Stock, 19,716 bales. Sales of the week, 3506 bales.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant Ill—The Office-seekers Tire Him Out—Affairs at the White House.

The Civil Tenure Law—The Ultimate Action of the Senate and House.

Our West India Squadron to be Reinforced by Iron-clads.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Office-Seekers too much for the President's Health.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—General Grant is too unwell to-day to receive visitors. The continued pressure of office-seekers and their friends has partially broken him down. He is suffering from a severe attack of nervous headache, and last night was unable to rest.

In view of the injurious effects of the rush of callers upon the President, it is probable some means will be adopted whereby the number of persons admitted to see him will be less, and the delegation business and the general levees in the afternoon will be discontinued. Otherwise it is the opinion of Grant's physicians that his health will suffer to an extent which will render him incapable of attending to business. To-day neither Senators or members are admitted.

Iron-Clads to Reinforce our West India Squadron.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders to fit out the iron clads Galena and Seminole, now at Portsmouth Navy Yard, to proceed to reinforce the West India squadron. These war vessels are of the first class, and it is thought their presence in Cuban waters will act as a restraint upon any lawless conduct towards American interests on the part of the Spanish authorities.

Honorably Acquitted.

Captain James H. Strong, late commander of the Canandaigua, who was tried by court-martial some time ago for an alleged breach of the rules of the navy, has been honorably acquitted, and orders to that effect will be issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Neither house being in session to-day, the various departments are overrun by Senators, members, and their friends, fixing up, or trying to fix, appointments for various positions.

The Secretary of State has decided not to take up applications for Consular appointments, or even for minor foreign missions, until the chief offices at home have been disposed of. The pressure for the latter is so great upon the President, that he is anxious to get them out of the way first.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue are busy briefing applications for places in the internal revenue service. A large batch of removals of collectors, assessors, and minor offices have been agreed upon and many new names were sent over to the White House last evening.

The Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Law continues to be the chief subject of conversation, and next to the removals and appointments absorbs the most attention of the politicians. It is not yet positively known what the Senate will do in view of the House's refusal to concur. The first movement will be made by the anti-repealers to insist upon the Senate bill and ask a conference committee from the House. A counter movement will be made by the repealers to recede from the Senate amendments to the House bill, which, if successful will adopt the latter and secure the repeal of the law.

Both sides are busy at work to-day mustering their strength, when the Senate caucus adopted the proposition which has just been defeated in the House. There was some hope that the House would recede. Now that it has refused to do so, many Republican Senators hold that they are no longer bound by the caucus, and they will go for the House bill. Among this class are such men as Morton, Sherman, Thayer, Sprague, Grimes, and others.

The First Pennsylvania District Collectorship.

The nomination of Colonel J. H. Taggart to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania was sent over to the President yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has signified his intention of sending in Colonel Taggart's name the first next week. This virtually settles the matter, as there is no doubt of Taggart's confirmation, both the Senators from Pennsylvania being for him.

A Swindling Operation.

DETROIT, March 27.—Alvan Wilkins, a stock broker, was yesterday robbed of $3000 in bonds by a confidence man, who had a desk arranged so that bonds put into a pigeonhole were immediately abstracted. The swindlers reached Canada in safety.

From Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, March 27.—The wife of Alderman William Brown and Mrs. Chandler Eastman have been elected members of the School Committee at West Concord. The board consists of five members.

Death of an Ohio Editor.

SALEM, Ohio, March 27.—Thomas S. Woods, editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, and a prominent politician of Columbiana county, died here yesterday.

The Ice on the St. Croix River.

CALAIS, Me, March 27.—The ice went out of the St. Croix river this morning.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 27—A. M.—Consols for money, 93, and for account, 93¼. U. S. 5-20s, 83¾. American stocks quiet. Erie R. R., 24. Illinois Central, 96¾.

Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d. Common Rosin, 6s. 6d. Turpentine, 31s. 9d. Whale Oil, £37.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—A. M.—The markets are all closed on account of the Easter holidays.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 27—P. M.—Consols for money, 93, and 93¼@93¾ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 83¾. American stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 97. Others unchanged.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Federal Patronage—The Scrubbers and Sweepers Looking for Places—Naval and Army Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, Colonel of 42d Infantry Veteran Reserve Corps, is ordered, at his own request, to report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New York.

Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel 24th United States Infantry, is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi.

Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel United States Infantry, is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas.

Reduction in the Department Clerical Forces.

It is understood that there will be a considerable reduction in all the bureaus of the Treasury Department on the 1st proximo, and that the dismissals will be made from among the least efficient and most obnoxious politically of the employes.

The Treasury Registership.

It is said that Hon. George A. Halsey, of New Jersey, recently offered the Registership of the Treasury, is yet undecided whether he will accept that position, being divided between his business interests and his desire to serve the Government as a bureau officer. He will probably decide one way or the other to-day.

The Sweeping and Scrubbing Patronage.

The office of the Superintendent of the Treasury building was this morning thronged with persons of all sexes and colors, anxious concerning the distribution of the sweeping and scrubbing patronage. The superintendent has charge also of the watchmen of the Treasury, and has been engaged to-day in listening to the claims of applicants.

Appointment.

Mr. Jules Golay, clerk in the Treasury Department, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

N. A. H. Bell was to-day appointed supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district composed of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, in the place of Charles L. Wiggins.

A Naval Order.

Surgeon W. K. Schofield has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. Commander James W. Shick is ordered to duty at the Navy Department. Commodore James H. Gillis is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard as Equipment Officer. Lieutenant Commander A. G. Kellogg and Lieutenant D. C. Wardrow, are placed on waiting orders. Acting Master E. Dobson and Acting Ensigns J. O. Winchester and T. A. Waterman have been mustered out.

Signal officers Captain E. R. Ames, 7th Infantry, First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, 7th Cavalry, and Brevet Captain A. W. Preston, Second Lieutenant 8th Cavalry, are relieved from duty on the Signal Corps, and ordered to their several regiments. Brevet Major F. G. Cram, Colonel United States Army, relieved, is assigned to duty on the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, Michigan.

Major Walter McFarland, Engineer Corps, is assigned to the charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Erie, west of Cleveland, of Lake Ontario, and of St. Mary's river, and the construction of Fort Wayne, Michigan, in addition to his present duties.

Fractional Currency Printed During the Week.

The amount of fractional currency received during the week from the Funding Bureau is $428,626. Shipments:—Assistant Treasurer at New York, $200 000; New Orleans, $100,000; National Banks, $152,243. Treasurer Spinner holds bonds for National Banks as security for their circulation, $342,740,100, and for public deposits, $32,313,359. National currency issued during the week, $159,160. Total to date, $313 460,895. Mutilated bills returned, $12,596 175. Notes of insolvent banks redeemed, $1,058,398. Total circulation at date, $299,896,323. Fractional currency redeemed during the week, $563,335.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Defamation of Character — Damages Laid at $25,000—Easter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Joseph B. Boyd, who was arrested and imprisoned some time ago, at the instance of the Farmers' National Bank, on the charge of attempting to pass a forged check upon said bank, and who was subsequently released upon the confession of a certain Hannah Myers, who figured at one time in Philadelphia as a rogue, that she alone forged the check, has brought suit for twenty-five thousand dollars against said bank for defamation and false imprisonment.

Extensive preparations are making for a grand celebration of Easter Sunday in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Monday will be a holiday.

IMPORTANT LETTER.—This morning Chief Mulholland forwarded a copy of the following letter to each of the aldermen in the city. It is in reference to arrest of police officers on warrants issued by the magistrates:—

Dear Sir:—I am directed by the Mayor to address you the following communication:—

In the event of your issuing a warrant for the arrest of a police officer we ask as a matter of courtesy and for the protection of the public interest that you will notify the Chief of Police or lieutenant of the district to which such officer is attached, that such warrant has been issued, previous to its service by your constable. You will see, sir, that the arrest of an officer while on duty, though strictly legal, is not only a source of embarrassment to the department, but is highly prejudicial to the peace and security of the citizens resident on the beat to which the officer is assigned for duty, from the fact that while he is suddenly taken in custody that portion of the district is left without an officer for its protection, thus leaving the citizens open to assault or robbery while the beat is deprived of its legal guardian.

I am aware that this is a favor the granting of which is simply a matter of courtesy, but we ask it with confidence feeling fully assured that your regard for the public welfare will impel you to comply with this request. I am, sir, very respectfully,

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND
Chief of Police.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600	5-20s '62, small	117¾	30 sh	Read. R. trf.	45⅝
$500	do	118¾	100	do	c-45 69
$500	do '65, May	116⅛	200	do	b30. 4 ¾
$1000	N P R 6s	89	200	sh Fult Coal	6
$2000	Leh 6s, gold	90⅝	100	sh Penna. R.	57½
$8000	Phil & Sun 7s	91	100	do	30dsa15. 57¾
$4000	City 6s, New	100⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$700	Bel Del 4 m bs	80	100	sh Phil & E	b30. 26½
$1000	Mor Cl 1 m bs	87	100	sh Penna R	17½
400	sh Key Zinc	1 2-16	20	do	s½. 57¾
7	sh Read R	48¾			

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street

ENVELOPES.

A Large Assortment at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Envelopes Printed for $1·00 Per Thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
w8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, IN A DOUBLE BOX FOR $1·00.

JOHN LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
3 17wam No. 921 SPRING GARDEN St.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM HAVANA.

A Bold Stroke for Freedom.

HAVANA, March 26.—The schooner Virginia Price, from Manzanilla for New York, with lumber, was wrecked on Saturday on the Jardanelles reef, and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer Commanditario, a regular packet between Havana and Cardenas, left this port on Tuesday evening last for her regular trip to Cardenas, carrying about 40 passengers.

Nothing was afterwards heard of the steamer until to-day, and fears were entertained for her safety. To-night, however, news was received announcing that several of the passengers on the vessel, who had lately been prisoners in Fort Cabanas, threatened the crew, took possession of the ship, disembarked the lady passengers and the captain and a portion of the crew at Roques key, near Cardenas, and then proceeded with the vessel, it is supposed, to Nassau, N. P. The disembarked crew and passengers were subsequently taken to Cardenas from Roques key.

FROM BOSTON.

Liberation of a Corrupt Cashier.

BOSTON, March 27.—James D. Martin, late Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, was to-day discharged by order of the United States Circuit Court, in accordance with President Johnson's pardon. Two other indictments, charging Martin with embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud, were produced by the Government attorney, on which he gave bail in $30,000 to answer.

In the Criminal Court to-day John A. McCausland and Dennis Sullivan were each sentenced to five years in the State Prison for robbing Federhen's jewelry store of a lot of valuable diamond rings, etc.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 27.—Telegrams from Hong Kong, received to-day, report the total loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Hermann, seventy miles north of Yokohama. She had on board a large number of Japanese troops, all of whom were lost.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamship Europe, arrived to-day from Liverpool, has on board the little ship Red, White, and Blue, 2½ tons burden, from Hartlepool, England.

Received too late for Classification.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue. Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor.—Services To-morrow at ½ past 10 and 7½ o'clock. All invited.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, THIRTEENTH Street, below Washington avenue.—Divine service and the Holy Communion To-morrow, 28th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., and Divine service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. W. F. C. MORSELL.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARCH 27, 1869.

NOTICE.

One thousand Sparrows having been imported from Europe by the City, and distributed among the Public Squares for the purpose of destroying the worms and other insects which infest them, Citizens are earnestly requested to lend their assistance in preventing persons from molesting or wantonly injuring them.

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 2t Mayor.

DEPOT
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
French and American Wall Papers,
Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite especial attention to their large stock of

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

Fine Vest Chains and Leontines,
In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc 3 27§

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
3 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale, a new one-story brick factory, 40 feet by 75, with 12-horse engine, machinery, and tools complete, for manufacturing carriage springs, situated N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and COATES Streets. The building and engine will be sold separate from the other machinery if desired. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. F. WATSON, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, or No. 649 N. FIFTEENTH Street. 11*

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-seat, large Mansion, 11 acres. Near the city, by turnpike or plank road. W. & F. CARPENTER, 11* No. 825 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.

Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 17 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1122 GIRARD Street. 3 1 tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
PAPER PATTERNS.

J. G. MAXWELL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Offers the balance of his stock of the best makes of Corsets at the following very low prices:—Genuine Werley Corsets, $3; regular price, $5 and $6. French Embroidered Corsets, $1; regular price, $4 and $5. Fine French Snapped Corsets, $1; regular price, $3 and $4. Fine French Grey Snapped Corsets, 75 cents; regular price, $3·00.

He also calls attention to his stock of novelties in

LADIES' DRESS AND COAT TRIMMINGS,

Comprising everything new and desirable in that line. In the

PATTERN DEPARTMENT

Will be found a full assortment of elegantly trimmed PAPER PATTERNS, every one of which is new, for ladies', misses', and children's garments of every description, for sale, trimmed or plain, singly or in sets. Goods sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

An easy system of Dress Cutting taught, and Charts for sale.

Small fancy orders, and Pinking and Goffering, executed at a few hours' notice.

Customers gain one or two profits over those of any other establishment, in better quality, or lower prices, by dealing at the [1t

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH STREETS.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL MAKE AN
EXPOSITION
OF
PARIS AND AMERICAN MADE
MANTILLAS
AND
WALKING SUITS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

CARD.

J. M. H. begs to state that he will offer at this opening an assortment in the above articles which, for ELEGANCE IN STYLE AND FINISH has no equal in any American city. 3 27 2t

CARD.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now open for examination,
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in

Silks, Grenadines, Poplins, Etc.

Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3arp

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

Mixed All-Wool Cassimeres, at 62½, 75, and 87½ cents.

Fine All-Wool Cassimeres for Suits, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1·37½.

Best makes of Cassimeres for Gentlemen's Suits, $1·50 to $2·00.

Light Cloths for Ladies' Sacquings, in variety.

Brown and Olive Cloths for Friends.

STOKES & WOOD,
SEVENTH and ARCH Streets,
3 8 ws§ PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTING! PRINTING!

Cards, Circulars, Billheads, and all kinds of Job Printing properly done at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street. A large stock of materials suitable for Job Printing constantly on hand.

All who want PRINTING done are invited to come to MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

All who want BLANK BOOKS will find a large assortment at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

All who want ENVELOPES, in large or small quantities, will find a full assortment at MAGEE'S.

All who want to buy LETTER, CAP, NOTE, and BILLET PAPER will find the largest and best assortment in the city, with a complete assortment of Stationery, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT St.

Remember R. MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

INITIALS stamped on Paper and Envelopes free of charge, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

For any article in the STATIONERY line, come to MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street. 3 27 sw 3trp

MAMMOTH RINK.—FINE EXHIBITION of VELOCIPEDE RIDING THIS AFTERNOON, and an exciting contest THIS EVENING, on which occasion a Silver Medal will be awarded to the fastest rider.
Admission—Afternoon.....10 cents.
" Evening.....25 "
GRAND VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, when all the best riders of the city will appear in masks.
3 27 5t* J. W. POST.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DECEMBER TERM, 1865.
IN DIVORCE.
MARIE K. TRIPLER vs. WILLIAM TRIPLER.
And now, March 16, 1869, on motion of John M. Arundel, the Court entered a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii between said parties. 11*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Issue of Orders from the War Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following has just been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—HEADQUARTERS ARMY, March 27, 1869.—The following orders, received from the War Department, are published for the government of all concerned:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1869.—By direction of the President, the order of the Secretary of War, dated War Department, March 5, published in General Orders No. 11, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., dated March 8, except so much as directs General W. T. Sherman to "assume command of the army of the United States," is hereby rescinded.

All official business which by law or regulations requires the action of the President or Secretary of War will be submitted by the Chiefs of Staff, corps, departments, and bureaux to the Secretary of War. All orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War will be issued through the General of the Army.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Secretary of War.

By command of General Sherman.

WHAT IS
DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach, which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is generally very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments, instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of the food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. Pains in all parts of the System—Arise from from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases, have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed Consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine, but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add, that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

A touch of the Dyspepsia has changed a man's whole life, and an irregularity of the bile has made many an angel almost a fiend. If the gastric juice is all right, and the blood in swimming order, the world is a nice, bright, pleasant place, from which nobody is in a hurry to move; but if in that queer, mysterious fluid there is an alloy, the sky of life is all cloud, the winds howl, and everything is dark and dismal. If you want to feel happy, look after your digestive and circulating systems.

One box of Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills will cure the most aggravated and long standing cases of Dyspepsia, where physicians and all other remedies fail.

FOR SALE AT
DR. WISHART'S
GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
No. 232 North SECOND St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Where an excellent family physician will be found in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by mail, free of charge.

Price of Pills, $1 per box. Sent by mail, with full instructions, on receipt of price.

Address "L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia."